PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,857.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 4-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd Oct.	ARABIA	5903	.....	...
Soon	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
The 30th	CALEDONIA	7388	.....	...
6th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
13th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
27th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
4th Dec.	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
11th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
18th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Jan.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
15th "	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
29th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 p. m., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Sanitary Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Febv.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7388	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
26th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL RATES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
BOHEMIA	5109	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	7398	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ALGERIA	5388	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.
MASSILIA	5121	J. Thomson	9th Dec. 1909
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	21st Dec. 1909.
VICTORIANA	6718	F. Osborne R. N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
BOHEMIA	5109	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6398	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay. For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay), having REMOVED from Edinburgh to Ashtead Wood, 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KOLA	1,505	Thur. 21st Oct.	9 a. m.	C. Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri 22nd Oct.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 25th Oct.	11 a. m.	P.D. & O.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,505 tons, on Thursday, 21st Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,057 tons, on Monday, 25th Oct. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VIRAWAL," 3,360 tons, sailing on or about the 23rd Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

19th October, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	8,685	Rebufat	28th Oct. 1909
SALAZIE	6,147	Maenen	25th Nov. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Bertilon	23rd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,120	X	17th Feb. "
DUMBEA	8,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. "
ARMAND DEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	14th Apr. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST. TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or abt.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	5th Nov. 1909.
CALEDONIEN	4,120	X	3rd Dec. "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Duca. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Mazzarini	15th Nov. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 900*	Rs. 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 878; 2nd Class Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any ports en route.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Baldnino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next :—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	Rs. 475	Rs. 712-8,
1st Class, Inside Cabin	Rs. 460	Rs. 600
2nd Class	Rs. 350	Rs. 525

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge. The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be :—1st Class Rs. 703 and 2nd Class Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISONIA	6,000	G. Relsito	15th Nov. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Dec. 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ——— to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.
Subject to alterations.
For further particulars apply to—

D. OLIVA,
Ag. Agent.

No. 88 HORNBY ROAD.

COUTTS & CO., BOMBAY,



ENGAGE PASSAGES BY ALL LINES FREE OF CHARGE,

To EUROPE, AFRICA,
AMERICA, CHINA,
AUSTRALIA, JAPAN.

SLEEPING CAR & CONTINENTAL TICKETS PROCURED.

PASSAGES	booked well in advance to secure best and desirable berths.
PASSENGERS'	personal requirements looked after.
PASSENGERS	met on arrival and assisted.
PASSENGERS'	Baggage taken over, cleared or shipped.
PASSAGES	by cheap outside vessels advised when offering to registered addresses.

In view of the approaching Passenger season intending Passengers are strongly advised to register their application for Passages with us well in advance to save disappointments, as berths cannot be guaranteed later.

Any information as regards passages, shipping, clearing and forwarding given on application.

COUTTS & CO.,
SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
Post Box 249,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY, Ag. Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ...	...Gold	$3,250,000·00
Reserved Fund and Undivided Profits ...	...Gold	$3,631,273·75

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
London	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE is now OPENED at MUMBADEVI.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „	1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application;

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

IN
WATCHES

WE
COMPETE
FOR
QUALITY
NOT
PRICE.
PLAIN
OR
COMPLICATED.

NICKEL,
SILVER,
GOLD.

Watch & Clock Catalogue on Application.

MARCKS & Co, LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.
Jewelers, Watchmakers and Clockmakers.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.
BOMBAY.
BILLIARD TABLES AND BILLIARD ACCESSORIES.

THE NEW PATENT Automatic BALL RETURNER NOW IN STOCK.

BILLIARDS

We Supply our No. 1 Design Billiard Table in solid Mahogany, fitted with all the latest improvements, including all accessories and fittings for the Billiard Game only.
Packed Free.

Delivered on Rails for Rs. 1,317.

We hold the LARGEST STOCK of BILLIARD TABLES and Accessories, OUT OF LONDON.

Billiard Balls and Cues, our Specialities.

Price List and Estimates for all designs of Billiard Tables and Accessories Free.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
75, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous
SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.
It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at
MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles ... ... Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles ... ... Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD
For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
Full particulars and prices on application to
MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address :—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras Kelar and Karachi.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - -
manufactured Work Imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards,
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating, Government House 1890, also the Designs and H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO.
FROM LONDON.
PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.
Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F.C.S.
ZINCESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.
Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL" is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL
POONA.
Select Hotel for European Gentry only

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.
'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°
FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE
FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE
FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE
FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL
HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL
FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE"
FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street. BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE DASARA HOLIDAYS.
SPECIAL TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS TO POONA.

THE WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAIN to LONAVLA, advertised to leave Bombay on SATURDAY, the 23rd October, 1909, will NOT RUN on that day but instead a Special Express Train for First and Second Class Passengers and servants will be run from Bombay to Poona on FRIDAY, the 22nd October, to the following Time Table:—

		H.	M.
BOMBAY	Dep.	17	0
NERAL	Arr.	18	23
KHANDALLA	Arr.	19	40
LONAVLA	Arr.	19	50
KIRKEE	Arr.	20	47
POONA	Arr.	21	0

A Restaurant Car will be attached to this Express Train in which dinner will be served at the usual rates.

2. On Friday the 22nd instant the Poona Mail will not be duplicated. As the accommodation in this Train is limited, passengers intending to travel are recommended to book seats beforehand to avoid disappointment.

3. A combined First and Second Class Race Special will leave Bombay for Poona, at 11-15 O'Clock on Saturday, the 23rd instant. A Restaurant Car will be attached to this Train.

4. For further particulars apply to the Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 19th October, 1909.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned is preparing LISTS of PERSONS with a view to the publication of an ELECTORAL ROLL of MAHOMEDANS, resident in Bombay, who are qualified to vote at the election of an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Mahomedan graduates of 5 years' standing of any University in the British Empire, and Mahomedan gentlemen holding Diplomas in Medicine or Engineering granted not less than 5 years previously by any recognized institution in the British Empire are requested to communicate their names, father's names and place of residence, together with evidence of the possession of the said qualification, to the Undersigned at the earliest possible date. Gentlemen who are Justices of the Peace, or practising Advocates or Attorneys, are not required to send in their names.

Lists of Mahomedans paying income tax on an income of not less than Rs. 2,000, and Mahomedan holders of land assessed at not less than Rs. 200, have been prepared and can be inspected at the office of the Collector of Income Tax, at the Town Hall. Any mistakes or omissions in the lists should be pointed out to the Undersigned by letter.

All communications should reach the Undersigned not later than the 27th Instant; they should be inscribed "Electoral Roll" on the outer cover.

G. W. HATCH,
Collector of Bombay.
Town Hall, Bombay, 18 October, 1909.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY the 23rd instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and from WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, the TIME of DEPARTURE and ARRIVAL of the SPECIAL SERVICE TO URAN will be as under:—

Departure from Uran	7-0 A.M.
Arrival at Bombay	7-45 A.M.
Departure from Bombay	5-30 P.M.
Arrival at Uran	6-15 P.M.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th October, 1909.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SLEEPERS as under for the use of Eastern Bengal State Railway:—

Broad Gauge Sleepers (10" by 10" by 5") 1,25,000.

Delivery of sleepers must commence in February, 1910, and must be completed by the end of May, 1910. As regards Indian sleepers at least one-third of the total quantity must be delivered at Railway stations ready for inspection before the 28th February, 1910, another third by 31st March, and the balance before 15th May, 1910.

No payment will be made before 1st April, 1910, except at Railway option.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of Timber:—

Indian Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian Hill Grown Jarrah.
New South Wales-mixed Harwoods.
Queensland Wales-mixed Harwoods.
Tasmanian Wales-mixed Harwoods.
Java Teak.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required. Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers of each class of Timber, and when more than one class is offered, to quote the rate for each class as well as the average rate for the lot.

In the case of mixed harwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification.

The Australian and Tasmanian sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways, before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar will be inspected and passed at the cost of the Contractor at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these stations, after having been passed by an Officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway; the Railway stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the number to be delivered at each station must be clearly noted in the tender.

Tenders should be returned enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the SECRETARY, Railway Board, Calcutta, by 12 noon on 23rd November, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's name and address and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers for the Eastern Bengal State Railway for 1910." Unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications can be obtained from the Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of forms and specifications, which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful Tenderers as soon as can be arranged after the disposal of the tenders provided a Bona fide tender is submitted, while to successful Tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the contract Agreement has been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the tenders.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

Simla, Dated the 6th October, 1909.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting!—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8 Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "AFRICA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "FRANZ FERDINAND" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 1st November, 1909, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1909.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint a director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28rd October to 1st November, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
FORBES FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LD.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 11th October, 1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

KING'S LIQUOUR WHISKY,

MILD AND MELLOW,
Needs no Recommendation
as it stands on its own merit.

TO BE HAD OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON AND CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Hosiery, Milnery, Shop Furniture, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 696 and 697 of 1909 (Esmal Jacob vs. Haji Abdula and others), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th October, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Road, opposite Head Police Office, the following:—

Hosiery, corsets, linen and water-proof collars, woollen and cotton stockings, lady's open worked lace stockings, fancy dress trimming, lady's woollen shawls, silk ribbons, coloured velvetin, silk plush lace, window curtain, crape, fancy milinery, cupboards, stands, show cases, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers.

SALE 20 BALES TINNEVELLY COTTON, damaged by Sea Water.

Under instructions from the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ld., Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY next, the 22nd October, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Town Custom Bunder, Fort, the following:—

Ex S. S. "Nizam."

D-D-D-M. Ginned-Tiny-Z-Hamburg 20 bales of Tinnevelly cotton, damaged by sea water, original cargo from Taticorin.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 20th October, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT Matunga, known as Keshaw Acharya's Oart.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned landed property at the premises on WEDNESDAY the 27th October, 1909, at 3-30 P. M. (Bombay Time) under instruction from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Mr. Damodardas Luxmidas, the transferee of the Deed of Mortgage, dated the 30th day of October, 1907 and on account and at the risk of the mortgagers Mahipatrao Keshavrao Acharya, Trivicram Keshavrao Acharya and Narmadabai, widow of Ramrao Keshavrao Acharya and mother and natural guardian of her minor sons, Laxmikant Ramrao Acharya and Maheodranath Ramrao Acharya, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the said Transferee under an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of October 1907, and made between the abovenamed mortgagors of the one part and Battanvahoo, widow of Nagindass Purbhoodas and Jamnadas Gordhandass Bhugta of the other part, and under the Transfer of mortgage, dated the 21st day of April, 1909, and made between the said Rattanvahoo, widow of Nagindass Parbhoodas and Jamnadass Goverdhandass Bhugta of the one part and the said Damodardas Luxmidas of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or Bungalow hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Matunga without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6040 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 13, New No. 15435, Old Survey No. d/29 and New Survey No. 1108 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4782 (1) and Street No. 2023, 2023A and 2023B and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the garden land of Agri Damaji Budiji and Hassom Lukhmanji, on or towards the West by the Sion Road, on or towards the North by the public road, leading to Gowari Village and on or towards the south by the public road leading to Shaikmiseri and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the said Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Solicitors, at their Office, Prince Building, Medow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co
Bombay, 20th October, 1909.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o. Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY!
Maurice E. Bandmann presents
THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY
In the following Successes.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
A WALTZ DREAM.

Thursday, Oct. 21st.—THE MERRY WIDOW.
Friday, Oct. 22nd.—HAVANA.
In Aid of the B. D. Petit's Parsee General Hospital.
Saturday, Oct. 23rd.—THE GAY GORDONS.
Monday and Tuesday, 25th and 26th October
AND
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
Reappearance of the Popular Comedian,
HARRY COLE,
and New Artists direct from London.
The Furore of London
THE ARCADIANS.
Wednesday, October 27th and Thursday, 28th,
OUR MISS GIBBS.
Friday, 29th October,
THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.
Saturday, Last Night.—THE KING OF CADONIA.
Prices, Rs. 5, 3 and Re. 1.
Boxes, Rs. 50, 40 and 30.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

NOTICE.—The last Local Train will leave Church Gate Station, at 0-45 each night during the Company's stay.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.
(EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.)
LANTERN LECTURE
ON
"TISSOT'S NEW TESTAMENT PICTURES"
By Rev. R. O. JENKINS, B. Sc.
at CENTRAL Y. M. C. A.
On THURSDAY, OCT. 21st at 9-15 P. M.
ADMISSION ... { Non-members, As. 4. / Members, As. 2.
ELECTRIC LANTERN: Over 50 slides.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

F. I. A. T.
THE NEW 12-14 H. P.
Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.
LIVE AXLE
F. I. A. T.

THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.
ECONOMICAL in up-keep.
PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.
RELIABLE and easy to handle.
LIGHT on tyres.
ACCURATE in constructing, accordingly accessible.

THE NEW 12-14 Horse Power
F. I. A. T.
Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

For detailed specification prices and all particulars apply to the
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,
P. O. Box 195, BOMBAY. P. O. Box 298, CALCUTTA.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.
Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats	1,000
Do. —9 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats ...	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats ...	3,400
HORBICK.—14-16 H.P., 4 seats ...	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats ...	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats ...	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats... ...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats ...	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciallity.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET,
(Opposite Lipton's).

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). First insertion:—12 annas first 24 words, 4 annas per extra line.

Subsequent insertions:—2 annas per line.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate, MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

KASHMIR APPLES and PEARS, 5½ seers V. P. Parcel for Rs. 3 only.—KASHMIR FRUITS Agency, Srinagar.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy: over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year: and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old: over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on d. p. Rs 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

TEN RUPEES REWARD.—Offered for return of TAME GREEN PARROT, speaks clearly "Good Morning" Edie, Whistles Bugle calls will perch on hand if extended to it. F. MORGAN, Indo-British Institution.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 134., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—An active and intelligent Parsee or Hindu ASSISTANT, for outdoor work principally. Apply stating age, qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 25 6, care of this Paper.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore " " Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland " " Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
" " " Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
" " Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
" " Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette.

STEAM TRACTION.
BULLOCK CARTS TO BE SUPERSEDED,
CONGESTION OF TRAFFIC PREVENTED,
BY THE
"YORKSHIRE"
PATENT
STEAM WAGON.

ADVANCE BOMBAY!
ANTIQUATED TRANSPORT
vs.
MODERN TRACTION.
We will give actual tests under normal working conditions in Bombay to those interested in local transport methods of this celebrated Steam Wagon, a consignment of which arrives shortly.

We fully guarantee the "Yorkshire" Patent STEAM WAGON and will practically demonstrate its efficiency and economy over existing systems.

Expert advice to intending purchasers free. Trained and qualified drivers supplied to clients.

For Prices and further details, apply to—

JOHN E. MINNITT, LD.,
74, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

STANDARD
PHOTOGRAPHIC, DRAWING AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF
ALL KINDS
Are supplied at very moderate rates
BY THE
PHOTO STORES CO., LTD.
(CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.)
SOLE AGENTS:—
OF "JONGLA PLATES AND PAPERS."
FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
ADDRESS:—
KALBADEVI ROAD, near Jambulvadi, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address: "PISOKO."

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ... Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 15,900,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dalny)	Fengtien Mukden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Opened for Business in 1907.

CAPITAL:—Fully Subscribed...Rs. 5,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—Bombay and Lyallpur.
LONDON Bankers:—Parrs Banks Ltd.

AGENCIES:—London, Constantinople, Cairo and in all the Principal towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for long and short periods at rates varying from 3 to 6 per cent. per annum, according to the length of the period for which money may be deposited. Currency Notes of any circle and cheques on any town in India are received free of charge in this account.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 10, and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum, except at Bombay where it is 4 per cent. per annum.

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AHMAD HASSAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
Managing Director.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL	£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS	£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

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L. COMBE,
Manager.

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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

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By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

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(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

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DURABLE.
All sizes, widths and bores.

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Particulars from:—
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Rampart Row,
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YOU INVARIABLY NOTE THAT IT IS LUBRICATED WITH "CHALLENGE" MOTOR OIL.
Motorists all over the world appreciate the most reliable qualities of this famous Motor Lubricant.
ONCE USED ALWAYS USED.
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SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.,
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ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.
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MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs 25 0	Rs. 20 5
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 12 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 0

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Quarterly	" 11 0	8 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly ...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	" 7	" 8
Quarterly ...	" 4	" 5

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON 18TH OCT. 09.] [BOMBAY, 19TH OCT. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
3½ per cent. Consols... ...	82 11/16		1/8
3 do. Rentes	97 3/4	unchgd	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 1/2		3/16
3½ do. Govt Securities...	63 1/4		1/16
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 1/2	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 9/16	1/16	
Silver in New York	50 7/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·17	1	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·44	unchgd	
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4	Since 14th inst.	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	3 7/8	1/8	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3/4	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	1/8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/8	3/8	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2 1/2	unchgd	
Bar Gold (per oz.).................	77/9 3/4	unchgd	

*Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 29-32d. unchgd.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL:—
Spots ... ... Quiet.
Futures ... ... Quiet.
East Indian ... . Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 7,000 bales*
Sold on Speculation and for Export ......
Imports ... ...
Mid-Americans ... ... 7·46+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 1-4 unchgd
*Called 1,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·21	7·18	7·18	7·18
+08	+07	+07	+08

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
7·17	7·17	7·17	7·17	7·17
+18	+08	+08	+08	+08

New York:—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 81,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 64,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 28,000 „
Do to Continent ... ... 51,000 „
Spot Cotton—14·10 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Dec. 13·64—05 } Advanced early on the expectation of a decrease in the movement and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.
Do. do. March 13·80—02 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—13 1-2+1-8
Futures—Month of Dec. 13·80—01
Do. do. Mar. 13·82—01
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F.—40 3-4—Oct.-Nov.—Hull—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 1,400,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Barletto Russa 62½lbs.—Nominal—Easier.

AUSTRALIAN.
Australian.—38 5-8 Dec.-Jan.—Sellers—Easier

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Yellow Gojrat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 45 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 42 1-4—Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 55 3-1 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 53 1-2—Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
ta New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 1-3+1-8
Sugar:—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 9d.
Months of Shipment—November-December.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Dull.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber—8s. 10 1-2d.—Sellers.
Metals:—
Copper Braziers £68
Yellow Metal ... ... 6d.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale opened to-day active.
Goat skins offered 8,73,000.
Sheep skins offered 9,07,000.
Goat skins Madras 2d. higher.
Arrivals:
"Eugene Grosso," "Dido," "Arabistan."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [19TH OCT. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Box Sov	Rs. 7,500	Melbourne.	Vassomall Assomall & Co.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 16th & 17th October, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	59	67,083
B. B. & C. I. Railway	62	70,616

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 5 per cent. from 14th Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. „ 30th Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 20th July.
Money:—
The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is Re. 1 lakh down. Its official rate of interest is unchanged.
Exchange:—
The Exchange Market is steady. Quotations are 1s. 4 1-32d. for T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for Credits 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are firmer as under owing to the advance in Silver.
We quote :—
T. T. on London ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ... 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 months' sight ... 1s. 4 7-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs 170 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks 139 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 123 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 1-4
Shanghai—31 days' sight ... 171 1-2
Government Paper:—
The Government Paper market opened at 94 9-16 for the 2nd November settlement, and was maintained at that level throughout the day. Cash Paper kept in demand at a premium of 3-16 per cent. A trifling business is reported. The Calcutta rates were advised in the forenoon as 94 5-8 and 94 1-2, respectively, for ready and delivery forward in a month.
We quote :—
Cash ... Rs. 94-12 } Quiet but steady.
1st Settlement ... „ 94- 9 }
Bullion:—
Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. yesterday in London at 23 1-2 for spot and 23 9-16 forward delivery within 2 months. The rise was caused by the Chinese buying. The tone of the market at the close was steady. Our local market opened at 59-7, ex-duty, for ready as well as November delivery improved to 59-10, re-acted to 59-7, but rallied to 59-9, at which there were buyers at the close. The December settlement was quoted 3 annas higher. A fair business was transacted to-day.
Bar Gold closes as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	6
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	6
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	9
Silver on Duty—Ready	59	9	Ca
Ditto 1st Settlement	59	9	Ca
Ditto 2nd Settlement	59	12	Ca

a Buyers.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The market opened quiet with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower than our yesterday's quotations. Exporters were in some cases sellers rather than buyers. For contracts there has been little enquiry during the day and at Colaba only a small business was reported. Early deliveries are almost neglected. Closing rates are as under, the market being dull.
In ready Bengals a moderate business was put through. Prices are slightly easier.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...295	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...275	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	...262	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Dumangaum-Pulgaon	255	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	.. 249	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti	...249	„ „
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	...234	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...228 9	„ „
Fine. M. G. Khandeish	...235	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...227	„ „
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	...223	Dec. 1909.
Fine Bhownagger ...	...234	Nov. 1909.
Good Bhownagger ...	...207	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns —	...262	Apl-May „
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...274	„ „

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... .. 7,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ...51,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·19	7·16	7·16	7·15
—02	—02	—02	—03

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July.
7·15	7·15	7·15	7·14	7·14
—02	—02	—02	—03	—03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—
The market is steady at a small decline.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 9 3 0 R. T.
Oct.-Nov... ... ... „ 9 10 0 R. T.
April-May ... ... „ 8 12 0 R. T.
Rapeseed :—
The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.
We quote :—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ...Rs. 6 12 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow „ ... „ 7 2 0
Ready Yellow Gujarat ... „ 7 5 0
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ... „ 7 4 3 R. T.
Gingellyseed :—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... ... Rs. 44 0 0
White Khandeish ... ... „ 47 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... „ 39 0 0
Tone—Steady.
Poppyseed :—
October-Nov. ... ... Rs. 9 9 0 R. T.
Tone—Steadier.
Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 22 12 0
October-Nov ... ... „ 6 11 0 R. T.
Apl.-May ... ... „ 6 5 0 „
Tone—Steady.
Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... — ... Rs. 23 0 0
Dec.-Jan... ... ... „ 22 8 0
Tone—Steady.
Groundnuts :—
Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 39 0 0
Tone.—Steady.
Mowraseed :—
October-Nov. ... ... Rs. 6 1 0
Tone—Steady.
Wheat :—
The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing.
We quote :—
White Delhi, October .. ... Rs. 5 14 0 R. T.
White-Delhi, April-May ... „ 5 6 6 „
White Soft Red ... ... „ 37 0 0

YARNS.
The market continues steady. 20's have been sold ready at 7 annas.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—	
Bombay	1,500
India	69
Indian Specie	54 1-2
Bank of Burma	113
Mills:—	
Century	312 1-2
David ... ... —	417 1-2
Kohinoor...	735
Presses :—	
Indian Cotton	141 1-4
New Berar	565
New Mofussil	795
Miscellaneous:—	
Badham Pile & Co	132
Bamankua Manganese	10
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary	95
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	151
Bombay Flour Mill	970
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary...	845
Colaba Land and Mill	1,140
Treacher & Co....	567 1-2
Railways:—	
Tapti-Valley...	440

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	2,242 bales.
Wheat	9,344 cwts.
Linseed	3,555 „
Rapeseed	2,317 „
Gingellyseed	5,278 „
Poppyseed...	240 „
Groundnuts	775 „
Castorseed	10,297 „
Rice	7,300 „
Myrabollams	nil „
Cottonseed	8,533 „
Mowraseed...	2,560 „
Gram	4,841 „
Joowar	23 „
Maize	2,911 „

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS.

	Earnings for Sept., 1909.	Increase or Decrease on same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction......	1,59,453	+ 753	+ 0·47
* Lighting and Power Supply	38,246	+ 6,275	+ 23·76
Total......	1,97,699	+ 7,028	+ 3·68

	Total Earnings from 1st January 1909.	Increase or Decrease over same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction......	14,62,717	+ 81,438	+ 5·90
* Lighting and Power Supply	3,36,944	+ 68,918	+ 25·71
Total......	17,99,661	+1,50,356	+ 9·17

* Exclusive of Power supplied to the Tramways.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

McLEOD—October 11, in London, of pleurisy after an operation, Florence Hilda, the dearly loved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. McLeod, R. F. A.

INDIA.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—October 10, at Kalimpong, Nurse, Jean Graham Campbell, Lady Superintendent of Charteris Hospital, in her 44th year.
HOLMES—October 11, at 5, Wood Street, Calcutta, Annie, the dearly beloved wife of Arthur Holmes, of 45, Chowringhee.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m.; Sun sets, 6h. 13m.; High water, 2-32m., 2-12a.; Low water, 8-12m., 8-15a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bandmann's Opera Company, "A Waltz dream," Empire Theatre.

Maxim : "To lose your temper is to lose the respect of others and your self respect."—PHILADELPHIA C. L. & P. C.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, October 21.—Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, annual ordinary and extraordinary general meeting, 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort. Golf, 5th "Forty Twa" Medal. Bandmann's Opera Company, "The Mery Widow," Empire Theatre.
Friday, October 22.—Bandmann's Opera Company, "Havana," Empire Theatre. The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Mantua" due to arrive at 5 a.m.
Saturday, October 23.—Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Sports. Bandmann's Opera Company "The Gay Gordons," Empire Theatre.
Sunday, October 24.—Sun rises, 6h. 36m.; Sun sets, 6h. 10m; High water, 7-8m., 7-27a.; Low water, 0-3m.; 1-56a.
Monday, October 25.—Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 36m.; Sun sets, 6h. 10m.; High water, 8-10m., 8-36a.; Low water, 1-32m., 2-39a.

LECTURE ON RELIGION OF SPIRIT.—Under the auspices of the local Prarthana Samaj, Prof. Vaswani, M. A., of Sind, will deliver a lecture to-day at 6 30 p.m., in the Wilson College Hall, Cheupaty on "Religion of Spirit.' The Rev. Dr. Mackichan will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Members wishing to reserve seats for Mr. Willie Freear's Entertainment on Saturday the 23rd instant are requested to give early notice at either the Gymkhana or by letter to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

THE LATE SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR'S TRUSTED ASSISTANT.—The death is announced of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Cowasji Patel, a trusted assistant and right-hand man of the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir, which took place on Monday in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He commenced life in Bombay in his thirteenth year, and having secured a competence, was the owner of extensive lands in Itchapur, his native country, where agricultural operations were carried on under his personal care. He was a man of a generous nature ; and after a great fire in Itchapur in 1887, he worked hard for a long time in affording relief to the distressed. With his own means and the assistance of Government, he built an overbridge over the Itchapur creek, which provided immense facilities for the poor classes.

SILVER JUBILEE OF THE THAKORE OF GONDAL.—On the occasion of the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Thakore of Gondal by his subjects, writes a correspondent, it is intended to invite all the first and second class Chiefs of Kathiawad with their Dewans ; and invitation have already been issued. A deputation, headed by the Thakore's Dewan, is on its way to H. H. the Gaekwar, the Nawab of Junaghad, and the Maharaja of Bhownaggur to invite them to the celebration. Besides the above, invitations have also been issued to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad and others. An extensive shamiana has been erected for the holding of an assembly to present a public address of congratulation to the Thakore on the 25th instant.

DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT OF THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—Mr. Robinson, the District Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, writes a Surat correspondent, proceeds on a year's leave from the 1st November ; and an evening party was held in his honour on the 17th inst. in the Railway Institute on behalf of the railway staff. The Institute premises and the Shamiana erected in the compound were prettily decorated. Among those present were Mr. G. Saville, Executive Engineer of Broach, and Mrs. Saville, Traffic Inspectors, Messrs. Rafter and Smith, Electrical Superintendent, Mr. Pigot, Semaphore Superintendent, Mr. Wyllie, etc. At the outset, Mr. Desa addressed the meeting, wishing Mr. Robinson good health and happiness, and expressing the indebtedness of the railway staff to him for his many kind acts towards them. Mr. Robinson, in making a suitable acknowledgment, said he would always remember with pleasure the honour done him that evening. The proceedings closed with light refreshments. A ball was given later the same evening.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE :—The following donations have been received in aid of the above Institution :—Shri Motina Dharamna Kanta; through Sheth Nemchand Melapchand, every year, Rs. 325; Shri Sona Chandiva Dharamna Kanta, through Chowksi Gordhandas Ranchhoddass, every year, Rs. 201; Sheth Purshotum Pranvallabhoy, for 5 tins of ghee and four bags of wheat, Rs. 142-10-9; through Mr. Manchhashanker Jiwanram : Sheth Laxmidass Mulji, Rs. 60; Sheth Kalidass Jeram Kathawala, Rs. 50; Mr. H. S. Runagar, Rs. 5; Total, Rs. 115; Sheth Jechand Nemchand, Rs. 30; as donation and Rs. 20-3-0 for 2 bags of rice, total Rs.50-3 0; Sheth Khatao Kallianji, Rs. 50, five Muccadums of Bengali rice, through R. B. Kesheoji Nathoo Sailor, Rs. 25; per month for 1 months, total Rs. 50; Sheth Surajmal Gulabchand Nyal Dungriwala through Sheth Lalji Thakershi and Co for feast on Amas Holiday, Rs. 50; Sheth Narandass Govindji for 4 bags of wheat, Rs. 46-5; Sheth Pragji Surji for milk at Rs. 1-8 per day, and Rs. 45, miscellaneous donations less than Rs. 15, Rs. 61-4-0.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr. J. D. McBain has addressed the following circular to the electors of the Fort Ward:—

"DEAR SIR,—I beg to inform you that I propose to offer myself as a candidate for the Fort (A) Ward at the Municipal General Election in January next and shall be obliged if you will be good enough to support my candidature. The number of votes to which you are entitled is 6 and as Europeans form but a small proportion of the general body of electors and my sole chance of success depends upon my obtaining the undivided support of the European voters I shall be glad if you will kindly reserve for me all your six votes."

NEWS from Hongkong states that Nurse Bartlett, of the Royal Naval Hospital, Hongkong, while walking along the Kennedy Road last week was attacked by coolies, gagged and beaten. No arrests were made.

BASSEIN MURDER CASE.

Further Evidence Recorded.

ON Tuesday, at Thana, Mr. J. S. Murphey, I.C.S., Joint Sessions Judge, resumed the hearing in the case in which the Rev. J. B. Fernandez, Bernardine Bening Leao and Kondia Goma stood charged with the murder of the Rev. Olympio DeSouza, the Vicar-Vara of Bassein. Mr. Pradhan, Assistant Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. S. G. Welinker, instructed by Mr. D. G. Ferreira, Solicitor, and Mr. Esperance, Pleader, defended the first accused. Mr. Pathare, Pleader, appeared for the second accused, while the third accused was represented by Mr. Vaidya. Mr. J. P. De'Quadros, Pleader, watched the case on behalf of the relatives of the deceased. The Court was overcrowded by Native Christians from all parts of Salsette.

Joseph Pereira, Police Inspector, was further cross-examined by Mr. Welinker. Witness said that the stove in the kitchen was about three feet high. There were two arches and the fire place was on top of the arches. The sprinkling of blood on the walls was about a foot and a half from the ground. As far as witness remembered there were pieces of firewood inside the arches. The accused No. 1 was examined before a panch at about half-past seven on the morning of the 21st of August in the office-room. The previous night, he had slept on the floor of the kutcheri. There might have been ants and fleas. Witness never slept there. The Assistant Surgeon was sent for at about eleven o'clock in the morning. The nail mark on the right side of the neck was one regular scratch. It was about an inch in length. The skin was not broken; witness noticed nothing else on the neck. The weal on the back was about four inches long and was just above the waist. Its thickness was about half an inch, a little thicker than a lead pencil; witness did not suppose it to be a mark left by the string of a "lungoti." The mark was faint but slightly reddish. It would be surprising to the witness, if the mark disappeared after three hours. The thickness of the stick that would cause such a weal would be three times the size of a lead pencil. It did not strike the witness as curious that the mark should be there. The statement in the panchnama that the mark was caused by a stick was not his suggestion. It was the supposition of the panch. The words, "the mark may have been caused by a stick," were suggested by the witness, and the panch concurred with him. The search in the room of accused No. 1 was not made in consequence of a statement made by accused No. 2. Accused No. 2 told the witness that the trousers found in the cemetery belonged to him but witness doubted the statement and in consequence, he searched the room of accused No. 1 and attached the mosquito curtain and a pair of trousers. On the night of the 20th August, accused No. 2 and 3 were in the police lock-up. They were separate from the first accused. At about half past seven or eight o'clock on the night of the 20th, witness found that both the accused No. 2 and 3 were willing to make a statement. There were two magistrates residing at Bassein. They were sent to the magistrate the next day at 3 or 4 p. m. That was about 21 hours after they said they were willing to make a statement. All that time they were in police custody. Witness did not take them to the magistrate. They were arrested at about 8 p. m. on the 20th after the statements were recorded. They remained in the custody of the magistrate at Bassein.

MARKS UPON THE ACCUSED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pathare, witness said that accused No. 2 seemed to him to be of African descent. He (accused No. 2) was a paid servant of the deceased. Witness did not know where accused took his food on the night of the 20th. He was under police surveillance from the morning. As witness was busy, he knew nothing about all that. That day accused No. 2 was with the witness after 5 p.m. He might have seen him at about 2 p.m. Witness saw no swellings on the body of the accused. No policeman told the witness that he had any marks. Witness noticed the marks on the morning of the 21st, when he examined his (accused's) person. Witness first examined the body, and then called the panch. The same panch examined the persons of all the accused. The panch consisted of the police patel and another. Witness did not believe the police patel to be an expert in examining bodies. There were no marks of blood on the body or on the clothes. There were no blow or fist marks. The Police Superintendent had come to Bassein on the 21st. Accused No. 2 was not taken before the Police Superintendent but accused No. 1 was taken before him. Witness himself learnt that accused No. 2 was willing to make a statement. The accused did not tell the witness to send him (accused) to the magistrate. There were about 500 people at the spot where the corpse was lying when witness went there. Witness did not measure the foot of Jasin Jao.

Cross-examined by Mr Vaidya, witness said that he arrested accused No. 3 at 8 p. m ; witness had not seen him between 5 and 8 p. m.; the same day he had measured his foot in the afternoon. That fact was not mentioned in the panchnama. It was not raining on the 20th August. The magistrate's lock-up is in the same building as the police lock-up.

Re-examined by Mr. Pradhan, witness said that benches were placed on the road to cover the trail of blood on the road. The table-cloth was found underneath the heap of clothes. When accused No. 1 was examined by the witness, he might have been wearing a "lungoti." The washerman was examined by the witness on the 23rd. The delay of sending the accused to the magistrate was due to the panchnama's taking of the accused to the alleged scene of the offence and so on. The previous evening, witness had time to examine the bodies of the accused but it did not strike him.

Examined by the Court witness said that the table-cloth was lying underneath the heap of dirty clothes and there was a bed-sheet under it. There were no clothes under it. The fact that it was underneath did not strike him to be of any importance. If it had struck him as a matter of importance, he would have mentioned it in the panchnama.

THE DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness called was Gangadhar Gopal Gopardiker. Examined by Mr. Pradhan, witness said that he was the Assistant Surgeon at Bassein. He examined the corpse of the deceased for "post-mortem" in one of the rooms in the church. He then spoke to the injuries found on the body of the deceased. He said that death was due to fracture of the skull. His constitution was good taking his age into consideration. He noticed no decease which would cause death. The "post-mortem" report was then put in.

Continuing witness said that the accused were sent to him by the Police Inspector on the morning of the 21st August. He examined their persons and sent a certificate regarding the injuries he noticed on their bodies. (The certificate was put in.) He noticed dried marks of blood on accused No. 2. He scraped off the blood and sent it to the Chemical Analyser for examination. He received certain clothes and sticks from the Police Inspector to be sent to the Chemical Analyser. Witness then produced the chemical analyser's report which he had forwarded to the Police Inspector.

Mr. Welinker then cross-examined the witness on medical points. He said that a violent blow on the left parietal bone would make a man speechless. That blow would even make him unconscious, but it would not necessarily make him unconscious. That blow would not deprive him of the use of his other limbs provided he is not unconscious. The deceased had plenty blood in him. The blow on the forehead would cause the blood to ooze out Most of the wounds would cause the blood to spirt out that is to flow out, or come out in small jets. It would cause blood to be split all around. He examined accused No. 1 between 10 and 11 in the morning of the 21st August. He examined him carefully. No injury would escape his eye as far as possible. He had mentioned all the injuries in the certificate. One ebrasion under the right side of the ear was very small. Ebrasions on the back were also very small. They could be caused by a person scratching his own neck. If a man were bitten by a flee, there would have been some swelling around. Ebrasions would be caused by a man scratching his own neck, if he were bitten by an ant or a flee. Accused No. 1 told him that he was bitten by flees during the night and therefore he (the accused) had scratched his own neck. A weal broader than a pencil would take ten or twelve or twenty hours to disappear. If such a weal existed at 8 o'clock in the morning, it would not disappear at 11 o'clock.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pathare, witness said that he did examine the nails of the deceased, but he saw nothing in them. The scratches on accused No. 2 might have been caused by dragging on a rough surface or by falling on a rough surface. The scratches were all fresh. The blood stains on his body were red. They varied in size and appearance. He had seen swellings on the body of accused No. 2. The swellings were fresh. They might have been caused about ten or fifteen hours before.

Mr. Vaidya also cross-examined the witness on behalf of the third accused.

Re-examined by Mr. Pradhan, witness said that in great many cases a violent blow would make a man not only speechless but also unconscious. In this particular case, the blow must have made the deceased unconscious. A weal on the body would always disappear gradually. Before the weal would disappear, it would seem slightly yellowish. If a weal were superficial, then the time of its disappearance would be shorter. Ebrasions noticed on the persons of accused Nos. 2 and 3 were fresh. He could not give any particular time. He had given probable durations in cross-examination.

THE PANCHNAMA.

Sakharam Hari, examined by Mr. Pradhan, said that he was a muktear in Bassein. He had known the deceased and had seen accused No. 1. The deceased was a well-built man. Witness went by himself in a tonga to the place on hearing the rumour. He was one of the panch. Witness then spoke to the details of the panchnama. He said that the injuries on the body of the deceased were correctly described in the inquest report and witness had seen a trail in the compound as if something had been dragged along the road. He had not gone in the deceased's room that morning. Witness next spoke to the search of the first accused's room.

Mr. Welinker had no questions to ask to this witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pathare, witness said that was the first occasion he was made a member of the panch.

The witness was not re-examined.

Manuel Thomas, examined by Mr. Pradhan, said that he knew all the accused. He had known the deceased also. He was in charge of the fabric of the church, that was to say, that he was the treasurer. The deceased had been the Vicar in the Papdi Church, for five years. Accused No. 1 was managing the school and was also working in the church. He had come five or six months before the deceased. Accused No. 2 was the cook. He got his salary from the deceased. Accused No. 3 was a pattawala of the school. He learnt of the murder of the deceased at about five or half-past five in the morning. He found about ten men assembled there. I then went to the room of accused No. 1.

Q.—What did accused No. 1 tell you?
Mr. Welinker objected.
His Honour upheld the objection.
Continuing witness said that he did ask accused No. 1 who had murdered the deceased.
Q.—What did accused No. 1 then say to you?
Mr. Welinker objected and His Honour over-ruled the question.

Witness continuing said that accused No. 1 left his room after about five minutes. He then sent for the police. Witness had a conversation with the deceased about the conduct of accused No. 1. The last occasion he talked about this affair about four months ago.

What did the deceased say to you about the conduct of the first accused?
Mr. Welinker objected.

After some arguments, His Honour upheld the objection.

Witness then said that the deceased and accused No. 1 used to exchange angry words with each other. He had seen that himself about five times. The first time he heard them exchange angry words would be about two or three years ago. Witness had seen a school-mistress named Ellen in the school. She might be about seventeen years of age. She worked in the school for about two years. She lived in a house that was about two minutes' walk from the school. She used to come to the church for religious purposes and also used to go to the room of accused No. 1. She went to see him (the accused) sometimes as accused was the Principal and she, the school mistress of the school. Witness had seen her staying there till eight in the evening. The first accused used to drink sometimes ; the second accused was in the habit of drinking daily. The deceased had no enemies. The deceased was on bad terms with accused No. 1. The deceased had a drink with the witness on one occasion.

The Court here rose for the day.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Question of a Bonus.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. Orr presiding.

The Board recorded a Government Resolution appointing Mr. J. S. Warlaw Milne, a Trustee in place of Mr. T. W. Cuffe resigned.

The Board considered a letter from the Engineer recommending that Mr. N. D. Katrak, Assistant Engineer, be given a bonus of half a month's salary and Mr. S. D. Prabhavalkar be given a double increment. The Engineer in his letter further stated that a tender for Rs. 67,000 had been received for a certain work. The work was executed departmentally at a cost of Rs. 42,000, under the supervision of the gentlemen named above and a saving was thus made of Rs. 15,000. The Engineer, therefore, recommended that bonuses be given to the officers in consideration of the savings made.

Mr. Wacha doubted if they could give such bonuses. Besides they had to consider the question whether the original estimates were not too high. The officers had only done their duties and he thought a bad precedent would be created if they were given a bonus for doing what formed part of their work.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola suggested they should wait for a time to see if the work turned out efficient. If it turned out efficient then they might consider the matter. In the meantime they might put on record an appreciation of the work done by the officers. He did not think bonuses were given in Public Works and other departments.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna agreed with the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim.

The Board resolved to take a note of the recommendation.

ARRIVAL OF THE "DONGOLA."

THE hired transport "Dongola," Captain C. L. Daniel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, which port she left on the 29th September, with 8th Hussars and drafts of various regiments consisting of 77 officers, 23 ladies and 10 children, 19 warrant officers, 20 women and 25 children ; 1,324 non-commissioned officers and men, 92 women and 88 children. During the voyage one infant died of heat stroke.

The following are the names of the officers :—

Maj and Mrs Dear
Maj Mussenden
Maj and Mrs McClellan
Capt Vander Byl
Capt Carrell
Capt and Adjt Allen
Lieut and Mrs Partridge
Lieut Malet
Lieut Clegg
Lieut Hauston
Lieut Alexander
Lieut Armitage
Lieut Broadbent
2nd Lt Blacklock
Lieut R M and Mrs Frimbull and 3 children
Lieut and Mrs Hampton and 3 children
Capt Clutterbuck, 1st Essex
2nd Lt Eckstein, 17th Lancs
Capt C Osborne, 1st R Lancs
Lieut Ford, 2nd Worcoste
Lieut Dodd, 1st Scotts Rifles
2nd Lt Keenleyside, 1st Lancs, Fus
2nd Lt Bacon, 1st O B L I
Capt W and Mrs Sweetenham, 2nd E Yorks
Lieut Wright, 1st Essex
2nd Lt Darman, 1st Munsters
2nd Lt Allen, 2nd R Hyrs
2nd Lt Richardson, R F A
Capt and Mrs Haig, and 2 children R G A
Capt Wilson, R F A
2nd Lt Keene, R F A
Lieut Patterson, R G A
Lieut-Col and Mrs Davidson, R A M C
Lieut and Mrs King, R A M C
Lieut Phillips, R A M C
Lieut Dowling, R A M C
Lieut and Mrs Dickinson, R A M C
Lieut Davies R A M C
Lieut Hart, R A M C
Lieut Spong, R A M C
Lieut Carson, R A M C
Lieut Jones, R A M C
Lieut O'Brien Butler, Mrs and child, R A M C
Lieut Caddell, R A M C
Maj Rose, A V C
Capt and Mrs Glasse, A V C
Maj Genl and Mrs Payne, Staff
2nd Lt Dixon, 2nd E Surrey
Wife of Capt Singleton, H L I
Wife of Capt Corbet, R G A
2nd Lt Dixon, 1st Essex
Lieut Blake, R A M C
2nd Lieut Younger, R F A
Lieut Turner, R F A
Lieut Kemce, R F A
Lieut Dorlins, R F A
Lieut Cotter, R F A
Lieut Spencer, R F A
Lieut Bryson, R F A
Lieut Brownlow, R F A
Lieut Russell, R F A
Chaplain Rev E Stewart, C of E
Chaplain Rev W Cooksey, R C
Lieut Ieat, R E
Lieut Woodhouse, R E
2nd Lt O'Brien, R F A
Lieut Burst R F A
Lieut Burrara, R F A
Nursing Sister Anderson, Q A M N S I
Lieut and Mrs Jukes, I M S
Lieut James, I M S
Lieut Gale, I M S
Lieut Horne I M S
Lieut Hand, I M S
Lieut Lee, I M S
Nursing Sister Pagan, Q A M N S I
Nursing Sister Gilmore, Q A M N S I
Lieut Barrett, R E
Maj Grove, R G A
Lieut Dencis, R F A
Capt Nicol, R V C
2nd Lt Cornish, 1st W Riding
Lieut Somes, B Sikhs
Lieut Forsyth, Seaforth Hyrs
Wife of Lt C Coursey, child 32nd Sikh Pioneers

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

POSSESSING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Inspector Draper charged one Chagan Bhagwan, a Hindu, with having in his possession fourteen grains of cocaine without a license from the Collector of Customs. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was passing along the Duncan Road on Monday night when he was stopped by a police sepoy on suspicion. On the accused being searched a packet containing the cocaine was found in his pocket. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60, or in default, to undergo twelve days rigorous imprisonment.

STEALING A WATER METRE.

One Dawood Mahomed, a Mahomedan, was charged with the theft of a water metre, valued at Rs. 50, the property of one Bhikaji Abaji. He was further charged with the theft of a mall cock and pipe of the value of Rs. 11, belonging to one Gulu Harman. It appeared from evidence that the accused went to the compound of the first complainant on Sunday last, and removed the metre. From there he went to the second complainant's house and removed the cock with the pipe. He was walking away with the property, when he was arrested by the police. The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

Only a few telegrams have yet come through from Eastern Bengal, and Assam but these indicate that the storm is still existing in the neighbourhood of Mymensingh although much reduced in intensity. The chief falls of rain of which information has arrived are:—Five inches at Shillong, two at Gauhati, Dhubri Dinajpore and Chittagong and one at Borga.

Light local showers continued in the extreme South of the Peninsula. The weather is again unsettled in South of the Bay. The temperature is much below normal in Kashmir, Rajputana, the north east of India and over the rest of northern India is somewhat lower than usual. The air is very dry in United Provinces, the central parts of the country West Bengal and Hyderabad.

The forecast gives heavy rain as likely to continue in neighbourhood of the Cherrapoonji Hills and showers in the South of the Peninsula.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

Owing to cyclonic storm only a few weather messages has been received from Eastern Bengal and Assam. These indicate that the storm exists in the neighbourhood of Mymensingh, although much reduced in intensity.

Rangoon Telegraph wires are working badly and only urgent messages are accepted.

Further heavy rainfall is forecasted in Assam hills. The weather is also unsettled in the South of the Bay.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Friday, 8th October 1909 :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	37	93	Khervadi............	20	64
Raver	18	33	Nasik	26	13
Nimbhora	22	2	Devlali...............	24	22
Bodwad	26	23	Ghoti	38	19
Varangaon	26	50	Hotgi	30	23
Bhadli	23	70	Mohol	23	0
Jalgaon	33	11	Modha	20	6
Shirsoli	18	16	Barsi Junction ...	19	41
Bhusawal	18	98	Kem..................	29	17
Maheji..............	24	61	Jeur...................	29	39
Pachora	21	96	Pomalvadi	17	68
Kajgaon	29	80	Diksal	15	5
Rajmane	24	99	Dhond	15	65
Chalisgaon	27	8	Talegaon	32	61
Naydongri	20	79	Lonavla	183	27
Nandgaon	25	6	Neral	139	14
Manmad	22	19	Kasara	152	51
Lasalgaon	17	38			

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 19th October, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity has increased and is either equal to or above the average. Maximum temperature is in defect at most places ; minimum is normal except for a defect at Lahore and Delhi.

The United Provinces. Skies continue clear and humidity is much below the average. Maximum is generally normal ; minimum is very low almost everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies remain clear. Humidity is in excess in Sind and either equal to or below normal in other places. Day temperature is above the average in Lower Sind and below it over the rest of the division; night temperature continues in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Cutch and parts of Kathiawar. The air remains damper at Veraval but is drier in other places. Temperature is normal except for a defect during day at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is considerably drier at most places. Temperature during day is normal but during night it remains in defect in the north-west.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air has become slightly damper at Bombay while it contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for a defect both during day and night at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in Hyderabad and parts of the Bombay Deccan. The air is drier at most places. Day temperature is above normal in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and below it at Ahmednager ; night temperature has risen slightly and is now normal almost everywhere.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in the extreme south, the important falls being 0'62" at Colombo and 0 46" at Cochin. The barometer continues to fall in Sind, the Punjab and Rajputana and pressure is abnormally low to the north of latitude 26°, the greatest deficiency exceeding 110th of an inch at Amballa. Skies are moderately to densely clouded in Malabar and Ceylon.

Weather continues fine everywhere except in the extreme south.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

AN INSANITARY EYESORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

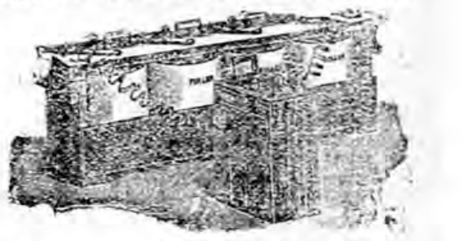
SIR,—Near the archways of the Mahim Causeway a small village of fishermen, probably fishing in the creek, has sprung up. The nuisance created by these fishermen by spreading fish on the sands is so unbearable that one cannot pass this part of the Causeway without closing one's nostrils. In the evening, particularly on Sundays, many of the Mahim residents go to the shore to enjoy fresh air, but on the loveliest spot where the Holy Cross stands, and where resorters of fresh air could disport, has sprung up this small village, the presence of which is an eyesore. It is a place of public resort, and I therefore appeal to our Municipal Commissioner to kindly look into the matter and remove the few UNSIGHTLY HUTS.

NEW
IMPERIAL HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.
MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED
Opposite the Stock Exchange
AND
Close to all Business Places and Railways.
Entirely rebuilt on the most approved sanitary principles after the Style of modern European Hotels, equipped throughout with Furniture and Fittings of the latest design, unrivalled for style, elegance and comfort matchless for Cuisine and Wines.
Each Room has a Bath attached.
TERMS RS. 3½ PER DAY & UPWARDS.
The management have spared no pains or expense to make this Hotel in all respects unapproachable.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

TIRED,
WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.
Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor

sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—
Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.
Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.
FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.
J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They gave good effects."
Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."
M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitala, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."
Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College, Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."
Please write clearly.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Japan Line steamer Yeboshi Muru, 2,992 tons, Captain B. Kon, will sail to-day for Yokohama, etc with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S.N. Company's steamer Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain W. C. Bird, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Islami, 1,601 tons, Captain J. Hannah, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Jedah, with a general cargo and 16 passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Africa, 1,302 tons, Captain F. Chappell, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Bushire etc., with a general cargo and Mrs. Hughes, and Mrs. Fill and child as passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Africa, 2,565 tons, Captain G. Raiech arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer E. F. Ferdinand 3,843 tons, Captain E. Nitsche, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Trieste etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.........Capt F G Bird..............R Navy
R I M S Mayo...Comdr...W B Huddleston...R I Marine
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall.........R Navy
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr E G Mills...... R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin......Comdr F. Dobson......R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickmann...Survey St
R I M S General Elles...Lt CR Good......Target Towing Launch
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr...A S Balfour... I Marine
Dongala.........Capt C L Cancel..................Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 19

Africa.........1302 Chappell ....M M & Co
Britannia......1969 Halse ....Bo & H S Co
Brounfels...3559 Kloppenburg ...W & A Graham & Co
Begum ....2942 McNicole..........T Morrison Co
Cardium.........3993 Welch..........W & A Graham & Co
E F Ferdinand ....3843 Nitschi ......A Lloyd's S N Co
Kasara..........505 Etton....................M M & Co
Mohamadi .....1251 Gore .... B & P S & Co
Querimba......4937 Smith ....M M & Co
Shah Jehan ...2566 Webb ....B & P S N Co
Saifi...............1446 ....Bo & H S N Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Pigot.......................B & H S N Co
Shah Navaz......2522 Denison..............B & H S N Co
Virawa...........2176 Emmett....................M M & Co
Vadala...........2161 Peck..............................M M Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
C&R Siberion...2127 De Lorne ......Jeddah ......30-10... B & P S N Co
D&E City of Vienia 2979 Greinhorn...N F...K N & Co
F Yeboshi Maru...2992 Kon ...Kobe 20-10 N Y Kaisha
G Naderi ...1168 Murch Zanzibar 26-10 B & P S N Co
H Haidari...1563 Gray ...Jeddah...28-10 B & P S N Co
K Glenshiel ...3054 Ellis...Cochin...21-10 K Nixon & Co
O Islami...1605 Hanah...Jeddah ...25-10 B & P S N Co
Q Markgrof......2325 Timm ...Jedah...21-10 A Strandes

H W P D

Ponani...552 Hoosein ...B nagar ...20-10 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Scindia...3153 Kelso ...L'pool 23-10 W & A G & Co
5 Moorgate ....2451 Harland ......Antwerp 30-10 J Mackintosh & Co
10 & 11 Delta 4780 Snow ...Shanghai 10-11 P & O Co
12 Arabia...4167 Leigh.......London ...23-10 P & O Co
16 Kola...510 Ramage......P Gulf...21-10...M M & Co

M. W. D. D.

Assaye..........4358 Jones Shanghai ...27-10 P & O Co

H W V D

Africa......2565Raiech ....Trieste 1-11 A L S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Islami s	Hannah	Jedah, Oct 4
19	Dongola s (Tr.pt)	Daniel	Southampton Sept. 29
	Africa s	Chappell	Bushire, Oct. 6
	Africa s	Raiech	Trieste, Oct. 3
	E F Ferdinand	Nitsche	Trieste, Sept. 27

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Capri s	Dini	Hongkong, &c
	Hild s	Salvesen	Bangkong, &c
	Nadir s	Bird	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—
Steamer Islami, for Jedah.
" Africa, for Persian Gulf &c,
" Africa, for Trieste &c.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—15 bales wool, D Nagjee and Co ; 55 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 18 bales wool R Rampratap ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 25 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—42 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co ; 5 bales carpets, S J Tellery and Co ; 5 bales skins E D Sassoon and Co ; 67 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 1 bale skins, A H Mahomed and Co ; 24 bales wool, R M Kooka ; 14 bales wool, A Noor Mahomed and Co ; 3 cases guts, T R Abdool Rehman.

FOR HAVRE.

Moorgate s—201 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 25 bales hemp, Ebji Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Moorgate s—165 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co., 1,500 tons Manganese ore, M Doongar ; 6,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts nigerseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 1,000 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s.—4,419 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s.—10,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Africa s.—750 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s.—2,000 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri ; 2,100 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s.—25 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 cwts cashewnuts, John Fachiri; 4 pots andropogon, Baner and Krause.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s.—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 375 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 16 cwts sharkfins, C Megjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s.—340 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 1,500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 254 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 700 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s.—20 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswad Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	9
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	1	1	68
This day last year	6	5	95

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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NOTCE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, 1909.

THE VITAL STATISTICS OF BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, in his forty-fifth annual report, bases his calculations on the Census of 1901, though his birth and death-rates will probably require correction hereafter. He takes the European population in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of cantonments in quasi-foreign territory, at 18,804, and with a total of 329 births and 309 deaths gives us a birth-rate of 17·50 and a death-rate of 16·43. By sexes 170 males and 159 females were born, as against 193 and 169 in 1907 and 189 male and 120 female deaths were recorded against 198 and 104 in 1907. The Eurasian population is set down at 6,557, though popular opinion would imagine it greater than the European, and during the year 129 births were registered against 168 in 1907 and 177 deaths against 150, corresponding to a birth-rate of 19·67 against 25·62 in 1907 and a death-rate of 26·99 against 22·88. Of Eurasian births 68 were males and 61 females, and deaths, 100 were males and 77 females. The Indian population is taken at 18,481,362, but it is recorded that the violent fluctuations in population, caused by plague and famine, preclude the possibility of applying with accuracy any of the methods usually adopted for calculating the population at intercensal periods. During the ten years ending with the year 1900 the recorded deaths exceeded the births by a few thousands short of a quarter of a million while at the census of 1901 the actual fall in population was found to exceed those figures by nearly one lakh. During the eight years ending with the period under report the recorded deaths have exceeded the births by close upon half a million. It is shown that the conditions as regards birth registration are but little changed, except in a few places since the last intercensal period and notwithstanding the improved relationship of births and deaths during the past three years a further fall in the population of the Presidency, amounting to over half a million, may be expected at the next census. During the ten years, 1891 to 1900, the decrease in population was effected in the last few years of the period by plague and an unprecedented famine, whilst during the current intercensal period the continued high mortality has been almost entirely due to plague. The number of births registered in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, in the year 1908 numbered 660,201—an increase of 49,668 over the previous year's returns and an excess of 76,000 over the mean of the previous ten years.

Imperfect registration calls forth some animadversion from the Sanitary Commissioner. He shows that 22 per cent. of the urban circles and 16 per cent. of the rural circles returned birth-rates below twenty per mille of the population and a few of the worst defaulters among the urban circles were Ratnagiri, Surat, Ahmedabad, Satara, Sholapur and Poona. All returned below 20, but Sholapur and Poona seriously sent in 10·16 and 9·27. Any suggestions which may be made for the improvement of registration are, it seems, met with the statement that Municipal towns have bye-laws on the subject with penalties in case of non-observance. Bye-laws exist, but are for the most part a dead-letter and registration of vital statistics is not considered of sufficient importance to require the employment of the special staff. A scheme for the improvement of registration in Sind which was propounded did not meet with the approval of Government and meanwhile registration in Sind remains in its original state, but Karachi, Larkhana and Sukkur have adopted energetic measures with satisfactory results. The Sanitary Commissioner sent a protest against his returns to the Collector of Nasik with the result that the registered birth-rate for 1908 was shown at 44·11 per thousand as compared with a mean ratio for the previous five years of 21·17, which causes the Sanitary Commissioner to conclude that if Collectors of districts were to take up the question of registration much improvement would result. Of still-born children returned, 10,304, it is remarked that collectorate returns show great variation, ranging from ·09 per cent. in Ahmednagar to 9·04 in Bombay City. Half the collectorates return a still-birth rate of under one per cent. of total recorded births, a rate which must be very far from the truth considering the early age at which Indian women begin to bear children and the little care and attention during child-birth.

Among the Indian population in the rural, town and cantonment circles in the Bombay Presidency 501,838 deaths were registered last year as compared with 606,606 in the previous twelve months, the lowest recorded since the first appearance of plague. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease in the recorded death-rate in all the collectorates excepting Thana, Dharwar, Bijapur, Panch Mahals and Karachi. In the first two collectorates the variation was very slight. In the Karachi collectorate the increased mortality was confined to the urban area, both urban and rural areas share the increase in the Panch Mahals and Bijapur collectorates, which is attributable mainly to plague, fever, respiratory disease and other causes, for the whole presidency the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 8·57 per thousand of the population. With a system of death-registration, fairly accurate as to numbers, it is shown that for the whole presidency the year under report may be considered as fairly normal. The figures of mortality show that the greatest number of deaths occurred at the two extremes of life, while there was a steady rise from the young and healthiest to the older age periods, without any of the violent fluctuations which mark the prevalence of epidemic disease. The decline in the general death-rate has brought about a corresponding lowering of the infantile mortality rate, which is shared by all collectorates with the exception of Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Surat, Broach, Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad, also of Bombay City. We are warned, however, against placing much reliance on the accuracy of these figures though, we are told, it is probable that an infant mortality rate of 185·57 per 1,000 births for the whole presidency is too low. One noteworthy feature in the records of deaths among infants is the ratio of deaths among male and female infants in Kaira District and throughout the Province of Sind. Throughout the greater part of the Presidency as in England and Wales, the ratio of deaths per 1,000 births among male infants is greater than among females, and it is only in the areas mentioned that any divergence from the rule is noticed. In these areas the ratio of deaths per 1,000 births is markedly higher among female infants than among males. Based on available statistics, the highest rate of infant mortality outside Bombay City, is shown in Ahmedabad Collectorate (292·49) and the lowest in Ratnagiri Collectorate (110·52). The highest average, for a Registration District is returned by Gujarat (226·52) and the lowest by the Southern Registration District (146·21). The records of mortality by months show no connection between infant mortality and a particular time of year as in England, but at any rate indicate that on the whole the healthiest months are those immediately preceding the rains, which applies also to the adult population.

THE PORT OF RANGOON. THE Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon who have just issued their administration report for the year 1908-09 have reason for satisfaction. The result of a year's working may be summed up in this, that their credit balance in the revenue account at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,66,069 and when the close of the year was reached it had grown into one of Rs. 9,41,913. For this result Rangoon has mainly to thank the growth of her oversea import trade. The ordinary revenue of the port was nearly 29 lakhs of rupees, compared with nearly 24 last year and rather more than 20 in 1906-07. The increase in revenue over the estimates was principally caused by the development of properties on Strand Bank. This arose from first of all the growth of over seas import trade, with the consequent demand for increased godown and warehouse accommodation and the expansion of the reshipment trade from Rangoon, and secondly to the greater control exercised by the port over the inland landing and shipping trade. More facilities were offered to inland traders during the year than in any previous year, with the result that receipts on account of inland wharfage fees increased by 44 per cent. over those of the preceding years. In thus seeking to do all they can for the convenience of the trading community the Port Commissioners have adopted a wise policy, which will not only result in increased revenue to themselves, but will have a stimulating effect on the trade of the whole district. Not often enough do public bodies realise they should be something more than revenue-collecting machines, and that their interests are best served by consideration of others who can and do contribute towards their well being.

In the fees payable in the Port Department there was a falling off of Rs. 33,368 compared with last year due to the smaller number of vessels arriving at and leaving the port. This need not, however, indicate any falling off of trade, for the tonnage of vessels entering and clearing the port has remained practically unchanged during the last few years. It simply means that as each year passes, larger and more modern vessels are being employed upon the Eastern trade. The expenditure from revenue was much larger than usual, amounting to over 29 lakhs compared with nearly 23 for last year and only twenty for 1906-07. However the increase was largely due to somewhat exceptional circumstances which need not recur, The debit of a sum of Rs. 2,39,891 to revenue expenditure on account of engineering charges which, between the years 1903 and 1908, were wrongly debited to the wharf extension works, the payment of a sum of Rs. 1,15,000 to the revenue reserve, and the depreciation and replacement funds, and extra charges for interest amounting to Rs. 2,23,188, owing to the growth of the Port Commissioners' debt, are the chief causes of the great increase. Interest charges will not, of course, decrease appreciably, but with the other items absent from this year's balance sheet the Commissioners should find themselves in a stronger position next year. That they should do so is very desirable for although Rangoon is evidently enjoying a stimulated trade, it should not be overlooked that the Commissioners have incurred a very heavy debt. Ten loans have been raised since 1903, and the total indebtedness of the port on March 31st last was over 207 lakhs, while the sinking fund as yet stood at less than six lakhs.

THE CONTROL OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. THE mail brings fuller details of the new arrangement by which the British Post Office will take over charge of wireless telegraphic coast stations. This has been effected by purchasing not only the Marconi stations but also the right of using all Marconi patents and future patents and improvements for a term of fourteen years. In addition, there is a transference of Lloyd's wireless stations, but this is of minor importance. The cost of the Marconi system has been fixed at fifteen thousand pounds and since the agreement only excludes the stations for Transatlantic transmission it would certainly seem that the Marconi Company has at last come to the conclusion that their system is by no means as wonderful as at one time it was attempted to make the world believe. The new arrangement is satisfactory in every respect, for one of the clauses of the agreement states that all the stations will be open for communication equally to all ships whatever system of wireless telegraphy they may carry and the Post Office will be free to use or experiment with any system of wireless telegraphy at its discretion. The significance of this is that wireless telegraphy can now be put upon a proper footing, but there is a sting in the humour in that the stations are to be used irrespective of the systems installed on the ships since it was loudly proclaimed at the outset that the greatest advantage of the Marconi system was that no other system could intercept or send through, and so disturb the work of any message sent. It is well-known that the boast was an idle one and disproved at the outset, but the humourous demonstration of the falseness of the claim was carefully hushed up. There has long been an agitation against the exclusive license granted to the Marconi Company and the present agreement is a step to repair the mistake made. This mistake is now clearly acknowledged, for Mr. Buxton in explaining the new arrangement said that Lloyd's and the Marconi Company had agreed to cancel an agreement made in 1901 "which has proved a source of dispute and therefore an obstacle to the development of wireless telegraphy." In stating that no private monopoly in wireless telegraphy should be allowed to grow up, Mr. Buxton added, "I trust that the new arrangements will result in an even more rapid extension of the use of this important invention than has taken place in the past." He added that the negotiations and arrangements have been conducted with the knowledge of, and in consultation with, the Admiralty, who consider it important that the coast wireless stations should be in the hands of the Post Office. One of the principal reasons advanced against the grant of a license to a private company was the position of the Admiralty and it undoubtedly tends to national safety that such a means of communication should be under national control.

THE BENGAL CYCLONE. Calcutta has been fortunate in escaping the worst of the cyclone which has devastated Eastern Bengal. It appears that most damage was done at Goalundo where practically all the shipping on the river has been destroyed including the residential flats there. The death roll is at present unknown but when the full tale is told it cannot but be appalling, for from the meagre accounts received it appears that the loss of life in the shipping alone is almost, if not quite, unprecedented in inland disasters of the kind. We are pleased that our correspondents are able to report heroic conduct on the part of the lascars. Such a storm might well make the stoutest heart quail and the bravery displayed on this occasion deserves the fullest commendation. It is hard to say to whom most sympathy is due. The loss to all is great and on this occasion the stronger residences of the Europeans have suffered as much as those of the poorer classes and it must not be forgotten that to many of the Europeans the disaster means almost certain ruin. India is no longer a land of Pagoda trees and the replacing of a whole house full of goods is a thing which few care to have to do and many are unable to do at a moment's notice. No doubt a relief fund will be opened and as much distress as possible relieved, but only the fringe of the distress can be touched and the European on more or less small pay who has lost his all will be the heaviest sufferer. To all the fullest sympathy must be extended and all will hope that while there is little hope that the reports will prove to be exaggerated, the full story of the damage has now been told.

THE Countess of Antrim, sister of Lady Minto, who arrived in India by the last mail steamer joins the Viceregal party at Simla and will accompany them on the forthcoming tour.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

A HAND-BOOK OF BRITISH ART.

The "Merry Widow's" Successor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

Dr. Reinach's "Apollo"—"Art Throughout the Ages" in its English and American dress—set a wonderful example of compression in dealing with the history of art, and its great and immediate success has very naturally induced its publishers to carry the idea some steps further. Mr. Heinemann has now issued the first of a series which will be an elaboration, to some extent, of Dr. Reinach's manual. That was designed to trace art through all countries and all ages ; this will deal separately with the art of each country, and in every case a representative authority, in the country dealt with, has been chosen as its historian. The first volume has been entrusted to Sir Walter Armstrong, and covers "Art in Great Britain and Ireland." In dealing in tabloid form with English art from its primitive beginnings up to the present day, Sir Walter Armstrong undertook a tremendous task, and it is much to his credit that he has produced a readable hand-book, which skims gracefully over points of history that have not found what may be called general acceptance. The section on Painting, coming from Sir Walter Armstrong, is naturally the most important and the most individual. His opinions are not either revolutionary or particularly novel, but they always have the backing of scholarly knowledge. One is delighted to have at last in a popular hand-book an authoritative opinion of Landseer, and a quite judicial view of Millais. Allan Ramsay, also, gets some of the credit that was long overdue ; but why is there no reference to William Blake or David Scott, both notable figures in the history of imaginative design, and both of more importance than Watts, who is discussed at length? The estimate of G. F. Watts's art seems too highly coloured by contact with the charming personality of the man; and why is there no mention made of Mr. W. Y. Macgregor in the list of the "Glasgow School" of which he is generally recognised to have been "the father"? In one important respect—in the recognition of national character and individuality in British art one wonders whether Sir Walter Armstrong is not inclined to take a too partial if still a patriotic view.

NATIONAL CHARACTER OF BRITISH ART.

It is pleasant, of course, to lovers of art, suffering as they cross the Channel, to be consoled in their moments of adversity by the recollection, on Sir Walter Armstrong's authority, that they owe a real debt of gratitude to the silver streak. He insists that without the Channel British art would have had no national character of its own; a single form would have spread from the Pyrenees to the Tay, and Britain would have been truly provincial "unless, indeed—which is quite within the bounds of possibility—the centre of gravity had been shifted from the Seine to the Thames." But it is equally open to the traveller who crosses the Channel from the other side to find consolation in the fact that without foreign influence British art, during the early centuries, would have made a very poor show indeed. Even Sir Walter Armstrong is obliged to accept the corollary to his own proposition, and admits that the isolation of Britain has sensibly lessened the importance of British art in comparison with that of other nations. "A poor thing, but mine own," should be in future the motto of British art, according to the argument of Sir Walter Armstrong's preface.

FOREIGN INFLUENCES IN BRITISH ART.

This contention—flattering, perhaps, to the Briton who ranks independence and individuality more highly than æsthetic endeavour—is hardly borne out, so far as painting is concerned, by the facts noted in the subsequent pages of Sir Walter Armstrong's history. It is true that in the rise of schools and methods art "happens" without marking any definite evolutionary track by which its happening may be traced back to an origin. But in the history of British painting during at least the first two hundred years of its practice we find that it was not a plant of home growth—was not in any real sense the fruits of insular individuality, but was always grown from a seed imported from abroad. The first great inspirer of English art was Holbein although Mabuse has been described as "one of the glories" of Henry VII.'s reign. Holbein, who had no pupil and left no successor, profoundly modified and completely dominated English art for one hundred years, and during the next two centuries all the chief painters in England were either Flemish or Dutch. The art history of that time, as Sir Walter Armstrong notes, was a constant "struggle against foreign invasion," for the prejudices against the home grown article were so great that artist of foreign birth were always patronised in England The success of the invasion was complete when Vandyck took possession of the English school, to be followed by pupils, almost all foreigners, and ultimately by Lely, himself a native of Utrecht. The true deliverer was Hogarth, who was the first all-British painter, both by birth and genius ; but his mission was not recognised until twenty years ago and even Reynolds—who of all men should have acknowledged him—never saw the significance of his work, and hardly mentioned him at any time.

NEW WORKS FOR LONDON.

Some interesting new works are to be heard at the forthcoming Queen's Hall symphony concerts. These will include a suite by Max Bruch, Granville Bantock's "Old English" suite (recently produced at Hereford), a symphony by Dukas and a Romance for strings by Sibelius. Several rarely heard works will also be revived—among them Haydn's symphony in E flat for coranglais, horns and strings, called "The Philosopher," and Goetz's symphony in F ; while a very strong list of soloists includes Madame Clara Butt, Miss Marie Hall, Herr Rosenthal, Herr Sauer, and many other famous artists. The statement that M. Jan Blockx is writing a new opera for London is interesting, though its accuracy will be doubted by some. A few years ago the best known opera of this composer, "La Princesse d'Auberge," was for some seasons mentioned as a possible addition to the Covent Garden repertory, but nothing came of the matter, and almost the only work from Block's pen which has at present been heard in London is his so-called symphonic triptych, which was heard at one of the Promenades a few years ago.

THE BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL.

Many famous works have been produced at the Birmingham Musical Festival, of which the first was given as long ago as 1768, and the latest takes place next week. It has been declared, indeed, that no other British musical festival can boast so notable a catalogue of first performances. At Birmingham were first heard three of Mendelssohn's most famous works in "St. Paul," "The Hymn of Praise," and "Elijah," while later "novelties" of note have included Sterndale Bennett's "Woman of Samaria," Sullivan's "Light of the World," Gounod's "Redemption" and "Mors et Vita," Dvorak's "Spectre's Bride," and Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius "The Apostles," and "The Kingdom." With the exception of the "Three Choirs," which preceded it by forty-four years, Birmingham is our oldest musical festival, properly so called, having been started with a sort of Handel Festival in 1768 with a conductor from Coventry and with a small band mostly recruited from local sources. It is curious now to read that the evening oratories were followed in those days "by a ball at Mrs. Sawyer's in the Square," and that "the streets will be lighted from the Playhouse to the ballroom."

THE MUSICAL LEAGUE.

Turning from old to new, the first festival of the recently formed Musical League at Liverpool last week seems hardly to have been a very pronounced success, the attendance having been poor and the works produced of little account. So much is to be gathered, at all events, from most of the notices which have appeared. What amount of benefit is likely to result from so-called festivals of this order it is difficult to imagine, for the outcome of the first one would seem to have been simply to advertise the nakedness of the land and to confirm the belief, too well established already, that native music spells mediocrity and dulness. That there is a demand at the same time for native music of a suitably attractive type may be gathered from the fact that Messrs. Chappell and Co. have offered a prize of £50 for a new cantata, adapted to the needs of the Queen's Hall Choral Society. The subject of this is to be secular, and it must be written in a light and popular style ; further, it may be as modern in treatment as possible, but "melody and inventive ideas must not be rendered subservient to treatment." MSS. must be submitted not later than February 1 next.

"THE MOUNTAINEERS."

The genus comic opera, or musical comedy, embraces many distinct species. Not to go further back than the present day there is the Gaiety type, the Daly's type (species quite distinct these, although closely akin), the Prince of Wales's (or Paul Rubens) type, and others which might be named, conspicuous among them the Savoy type; and each is adapted to the needs of its own particular public. The Savoy type is based, of course, on Gilbert and Sullivan, and many will say that it could hardly have a better model; and however this may be, it may certainly be agreed that "The Mountaineers," by Guy Eden and Reginal Somerville, the new work with which Mr. C. H. Workman initiated his career as manager last night, is an excellent specimen of its class. Not here are dashing "show ladies" in costumes by Paquin and Lucile, not here are irresponsible comedians who rarely deviate into the text set down for them, not here those miscellaneous songs and turn whose only common element is their irrelevance to the story. Such things may be well enough in the way, but at the Savoy they have no use for them. Here they believe in a "straight" book, a "straight" score, and the rigour of the game. And who shall say that the policy is not a sound one ? Anyhow, it has begotten excellent results in this case. In "The Mountaineers" Mr. Workman has found a charming work, and he has produced it in a manner worthy of the best traditions of the house. The book, by Mr. Guy Eden and Mr. Somerville, if not of great strength or originality, has the merit, at least, of exceptional coherence ; indeed, it is rare to encounter an operatic libretto in which the story is developed so easily and naturally. The scene being laid in the early part of last century, in a picturesque village on the Swiss frontier, we find that Clarice, the pretty heroine, has two lovers, Fritz, an honest peasant, and Conrad, a more stylish stranger; and between the two she finds it difficult to make a choice. To decide the matter, therefore, she sets the rival swains the task of plucking some edelweiss for her from a neighbouring peak—it is a popular delusion, by the way, that edelweiss invariably grows on inaccessible heights, but this is a detail—the first returning to be the lucky man. Both set off on their quest, and in the end Fritz proves the victor, More, he encounters his rival in peril on the way, and gallantly saves his life. Clarice accordingly marries Fritz ; and here it might be thought the story ended. But, as it happens, this is not quite the conclusion of the matter. For the wedding bells are still ringing when the village is invaded by a party of soldiers, who have come to collect conscripts for active service, and the unlucky Fritz is the one who is called upon to go, or, in the alternative, to find a satisfactory substitute to represent him. Here obviously is Conrad's opportunity. Fritz has saved his life—he will now repay the debt by taking his place in the ranks ; and this accordingly he does. Other personages in the story are Clarice's father, an old Customs Officer, who pairs off in the end with Miss Spinifex, a travelling English spinster whose face is not her fortune ; Annette, a rustic coquette ; Gustave, who seems to combine the functions of Customs official and village idiot ; Frederico, an imposing sergeant in command of the soldiers ; with villagers, market-women, &c., to make up the regulation chorus.

THE DOLLAR PRINCESS AT DALY'S.

"The Dollar Princess, the new comic" opera received with great cheering on Saturday at Daly's introduces us to a very rich American, whose New York house is a sort of blend of Versailles, the Metropole Hotel, and the Paris Opera House. His name is Harry Q. Condor, and he has a sister, Alice, who, on account of her wealth, is known as the Dollar Princess ; and it is part of the humour of this fantastic couple that the servants in the Palazzo Conder should all be members of the British aristocracy, who have all been lured to become butler, footman, groom, chef and so on, by promise of huge salaries. Well, Harry, and Alice, for all their wealth, fall victims to the tender passion, Alice affecting one Freddy Fairfax, an Etonian, who has been engaged as her private secretary; and Harry prostrating himself (metaphorically) before the charms of Olga Kachewski, a retired lion-tamer, masquerading in New York as a Russian countess. Of course, there are the usual hitches in the course of true love. Freddy is proud, and will not supplicate, Alice, strong in her Dollar Royalty, thinks he should be humble, and becomes hysterical when he becomes rude; and Harry and Olga indulge in side-gambols of their own. But it all comes right in the end, and the curtain falls on a very riot of personal rapture. Such is the story of which Herr A. M. Willner and Herr F. Grunbaum are the authors and which Captain Basil Hood and Mr. Adrian Ross have translated into English. I may be optimistic, but I venture to think that Captain Basil Hood and Mr. Adrian Ross, left to themselves, could have devised something quite as original and quite as "spiritual" had the task of doing so been confided to them. Such, too, is the story to which another foreign gentleman, Herr Leo Fall, has written music which is always very daintily scored, often very melodious and occasionally quite dramatic, but which seldom struck us as displaying any very marked originality and which now and then was of that catchily-reminiscent order which enables the hearer to guess with confidence and accuracy the development of the air and hum it a bar or so ahead of the performers. In this matter of originality, in fact, the score of "The Dollar Princess" is a long way behind that of "The Merry Widow." There are pleasing numbers, notably a duet for Alice and Freddy, called "Inspection," in the first act, with a humming refrain which Miss Lily Elsie sang charmingly, but which Mr. Robert Michaelis spoilt, or nearly spoilt, by apparently thinking more of the rudeness he was supposed to be displaying than of the music; the ensemble of a quarter. "Shall I do for America? in which Miss Emmy Wehlen, the Olga both sang and acted her part very prettily indeed ; a duet for Harry and Alice in the second act in which they pretended to be boy and girl again, and in which Miss Elsie and Mr. Joseph Coyne (the Harry) gambolled amusingly enough ; and the final duet between Alice and Freddy, which flows on dramatically and shows a good deal of variety in the colour and character of the music. One air, the "Dollar Princesses" waltz refrain, commonplace as it is, is yet so "catchy" that within a week we shall, doubtless, be hearing it played and whistled everywhere ; but, really, there is more sheer joy and upliftment in the third movement of the "Eroica symphony than in the whole three acts of this comic opera. Once more, one cannot but feel that one of our own native composers, say Mr. Leslie Stuart, the composer of "Florodora," could have given Mr. George Edwardes quite as melodious and quite as musicianly a score. I trust that British "Free Trade" in comic opera is not like "Free Trade" in other articles of foreign manufacture, and that the works of Mr. Stuart, Mr. Sidney Jones, and Mr. Edward German find as good a market on the Continent as the works of French, German, and Austrian light-opera composers are finding here in these latter days !

TRAFALGAR DAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is to be hoped that the City of Bombay will not be backward in celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar which falls due on the 21st of October.

All those who are in the possession of Union Jacks or other flags are cordially asked to have them flown on this date and members of the Local Branch of the Navy League are requested to assist the Committee in their endeavours to obtain a general recognition of the occasion in Bombay.

The command of the Sea secured for us by Nelson's glorious victory is an absolute necessity to our life as a Nation, and to our existence as individuals, and every Briton must consider the responsibility which attaches to himself personally for the upkeep of that organisation called the British Empire.

The celebration of such occasions as Empire Day and Trafalgar Day tends to keep this feeling alive and it is to be hoped that Bombay will not be wanting in this respect on Trafalgar Day—Thursday, the 21st instant.—Yours etc.,

A. M. REITH,
Hon. Joint Secretary.

The Navy League, Bombay Branch, 18th October.

THE Hon'ble Messrs. Miller, Harvey, Sinha and Sir Herbert Risley who form the Committee of the Viceroy's Executive Council dealing with Reform Scheme will remain in Simla until the 6th of November by which date the Secretary of State's reply to the despatch from the Government of India should be received.

IN connection with the Batesar fair this year which falls between 22nd and 29th November the Agra Agriculturists Association has arranged to hold an agricultural show after the pattern of those which have been started in Bareilly, Meerut and other districts.

AVIATION SUCCESSES.

[FINE DISPLAYS AT BLACKPOOL.

Huge Crowds.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

Count Lambert aeroplaned from Juvisy to Paris, a distance of twelve miles, to-day. He circled the Eiffel Tower and returned to Juvisy. The Aviator M. Blanck, while flying at Juvisy, fell on to the stands, injuring five spectators.

The Blackpool aviation meeting opened to-day. The Frenchmen gave fine displays both at Blackpool and Doncaster and were watched by enormous delighted crowds. Apart from Colonel Cody, Englishmen have not hitherto flown.

WIRELESS TELEGRAMS WITH THE "MANTUA."

Value of the Service Proved.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

Telegrams from Aden state that the P. and O. "Mantua" was in wireless communication with H.M.S. "Hyacinth" there and with H.M.S. "Philomel" on the Somaliland coast long before the arrival at Aden. The passengers are anticipating telegraphing to friends in India two days before the arrival in Bombay.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

Reuter's [illegible] has gone to Harbin to meet M. Kokovtseff, the Minister of Finance, who will also meet Prince Ito there.

LORD KITCHENER IN CHINA.

Reception by the Regent.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

Lord Kitchener was received in audience by the Regent. He was accompanied by Sir H. S. Rawlinson and other members of his suite, Sir John Jordan, the staff of the Legation and three Legation Guard Officers.

THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Question of Harbour Facilities.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The House of Commons, reassembled today. Mr. Ginnell, asked what was the cost of the construction of the harbour and docks at Hongkong, without which the Canton-Kowloon Railway would be useless. Colonel Seely, replied that it was not proposed to construct a Harbour and docks in connection with the railway.

THE LONDON ELECTION BILL.

Third Reading Passed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

In the House of Commons, last night, the London Elections Bill, making London a single Parliamentary borough, passed its third reading.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Mr. Churchill's Homily.

NO CHANCE OF SUCCESS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to the suffragette demonstration at Dundee, lectured them in the most severe manner. He said that their cause was growing worse and that while silly disorder and violence continued they had no chance of success.

RETURN OF THE "INFLEXIBLE."

Desertions of the Engine-room Staff.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

H. M. S. "Inflexible" arrived at Spithead last night. She did not make a record passage from New York owing to a break down which was partly due to desertions by the engine-room staff in New York.

OPIUM TRADE IN THE STRAITS.

Restriction Bill.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

A telegram from Singapore states that the Opium Monopoly Bill has passed the second reading in Council, four non-official members opposing it.

The Government defended the Bill on the ground of the change in Chinese public opinion which looked down on smokers. He denied that the policy was dictated by the Imperial Government, but it was the result of the report of the Opium Commission.

THE North German Lloyd Steamship Company deny absolutely that their Mediterranean and Asiatic Coast services are to be discontinued

THE Berlin "Lokalanzeiger" publishes a telegram from Constantinople, stating that the Turkish Government have discovered a reactionary plot to restore an absolutist regime in the Ottoman Empire. The leader, Hussein Hilmi Bey, has been arrested at Pera.

FIGHTING AT MELILLA.

Moors Repulsed.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The Moors attacked the Spanish positions at Nador, south-east of Melilla last night. They were repulsed with heavy loss.

LATER.

In the Spanish Chamber, Senhor Moret arraigned the Government's policy at Melilla and in connection with Barcelona. He declared that the continuance of the present Ministry was a danger to the country and monarchy.

Senhor Maora maintained that Government had done its duty and it would continue to do so while it believed it could be useful to the country.

SOCIALISTS AND THE CROWN.

Mr. Keir-Hardie's Anti-Monarchical Speech.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

Mr. Kier-Hardie, speaking at Sunderland, said that he hoped it was untrue that the King was intervening with regard to the Budget. "The King," he said, "can be tolerated while he remains outside politics, but the moment he begins to interfere the Crown will go into the melting pot with the peers' coronet."

THE JOHORE RAILWAY.

Frivolous Question in Parliament.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ginnell asked a long question with reference to the cancellation of the original contract for the Johore Railway and its construction departmentally under the control of Crown Agents.

Colonel Seely said the question made imputations of improper conduct, for which there was not the shadow of foundation, against honourable men who felt deeply the slur publicly cost upon them. He, therefore, declined to reply further.

CHEATING A VILLAGER.

Serious Fraud by a Pleader.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 19.

Mr. J. L. Johnstone, Additional Sessions Judge at Aligarh, had before him the case of Debi Prasad, the Mukhtear of Etah, who had been convicted by Mr Raj Narain under Section 420 I. P. C. having cheated a client and having taken money from him under false pretences, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150. A suit for ejectment was brought against one Datti, who was the complainant in the present criminal case in respect of a couple of fields in Patiala, Datti claimed that he was the occupancy tenant of one, and other was a grove. A suit was filed at the end of September 1907, and a decree was passed ejecting him on the 21st of January. On the 19th of March 1908, Datti made an application to the Collector of Etah, stating that he was a poor man, and asking for a local enquiry on the 25th of March 1909, the Collector passed an order that the petition should be returned and the applicant informed that his remedy was to proceed by way of regular appeal.

The prosecution story is that the proceedings were taken by way of a suit to set aside the ejectment decree, and that the appellant took various sums of money on the pretence that the proceedings were going on, while all the time he was doing nothing when after waiting a long time nothing was done, Datti made an application on the 13th of May, 1909, to the Collector praying for justice. The Collector ordered an enquiry by one of his Deputy Magistrates, and as a result the prosecution was started and the case was made over to Babu Raj Narain for trial.

The sums said to have been fraudulently taken by the Pleader were (1) Rs. 5-10 on the 21st of March, 1908; (2) Rs. 2-4 about the end of May 1908; (3) Rs. 2 on the 4th June, 1908, by money order; (4) Rs. 4 on the 13th July, 1908, by money order; (5) Rs. 19 or Rs. 18-14 on the 8th of August 1908. The items, which formed subject of the charges, were the last three. The accused admitted the receipt of items, Nos. 1, 3 and 4, which came to Rs. 11-10 and stated that they related to another proceeding altogether, in which he was to have been engaged by the same client. The proceedings were never actually started, and accused was ready to return the money which remained on deposit with him.

The Additional Sessions Judge came to the conclusion that there was no other solution of the matter, save that appellant was a guilty man and had cheated an ordinary villager, unacquainted with the ways of courts out of a substantial sum of money. The appellant never did anything, and his whole conduct showed that he never intended to do anything for his client. The learned Magistrate, while holding that the offence committed by Debi Prasad, was of a very serious nature imposed what he called a moderate sentence, in view of the fact that the accused was a man of advanced years, and a conviction would otherwise mean his utter ruin. The Additional Sessions Judge, while dismissing his appeal, held that no interference with the sentence was called for.

The appellant was directed to surrender to bail, and serve the remainder of the sentence. He further directed that the record should be laid before the District Judge of Aligarh for information.

RIOTS AT CHUNAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 19.

On Sunday evening rather a serious riot broke out at Chunar between Mahomedans and Hindus. The collision seems to have been brought about by the Hindus organising a procession in honour of Kali and taking it in front of some Mahomedan shops. The few policemen present were quite unable to cope with the situation. Mr. Ormerod, the Joint Magistrate, arrived from Mirzapur on Monday and bound down the principal movers to keep the peace, but popular excitement was still running high.

THE VICEROY IN BOMBAY.

Details of the Visit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

The full official programme of the Viceroy's coming Autumn tour is issued.

The following are the details of the tour as regards Bombay:—

Wednesday, November 17.—Public arrival. Receive visits from Chiefs, etc., if any, informally.

Visit Elephanta Caves.

Small dinner.

Thursday, 18.—Receive address from the Chamber of Commerce.

Motor drive round Mahim and Salsette.

Informal presentation to His Highness the Nawab of Junagarh of the Insignia of the First Class and His Highness the Raja Saheb of Dhrangadhra, and the Raja of Rutlam of the Second Class of the Order of the Star of India; the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Lamb with the C. S. I., and Mr. W. Maxwell and Dewan Bahadur Seth Kastur Chand Daga with the C. I. E. Badge, Mr. T. Nariman with the Kaiser-i-Hind medal of the first class.

State banquet and reception.

Friday 19.—His Excellency visits the Arab and Waler Stables.

Her Excellency visits the Cama Hospital. Inspection of the Mazagon-Sewri reclamation works and the new docks.

Her Excellency attends the Begum of Junagadh's purdah party and visits the Ladies' Club.

Their Excellencies dine with the Admiral

Saturday, 20.—Receive address from the Municipal Corporation at the Town Hall.

Dinner (house party), private departure.

As regards the rest of the tour the details are as follows:—

His Excellency arrives at Alwar publicly on Tuesday the 26th instant, exchanges visits with the Maharajah, attends a state banquet, and leaves privately on the following evening. He arrives at Jaipur publicly on the 28th, exchanges visits with the Maharajah, visits places of interest and on the following day goes for a shoot. Visits Amber and attends a state banquet.

On Saturday the 30th he visits Tonk by motor, exchanges visits with the Nawab, and returns in time to inspect the Jaipur Imperial Service Transport Corps.

On 31st he is to arrive at Chitor and Udaipur, and on the following day will exchange a visit with the Maharana of Udaipur. On Tuesday the 2nd November there will be a sambhar and panther shoot. On Wednesday, the 3rd, he lays the foundation stone of the new Durbar Hall and attends a banquet. On Friday the 5th he will arrive at Ajmer publicly, receive a Municipal address, inspect the 44th Merwara Battalion, and present prizes at Mayo College. On Saturday, the 6th he will arrive at Gwalior publicly, exchange visits with the Maharaja and attend a banquet. On Monday the 8th there will be a parade of His Highness's troops. On Tuesday the 9th there will be a shoot. On Wednesday the 10th he will publicly arrive at Bhopal. Their Excellencies will exchange visits with the Begum. On Tuesday, the 11th, the Viceroy opens the Alexandra High School, Her Excellency visits Lansdowne Hospital, and there will be a state banquet at night. On the following day the Viceroy lays the foundation stone of Minto Hall, and attends a parade of the State troops.

At Ahmedabad on the 13th he visits places of interest in the morning, and proceeds to Baroda in the evening, where the arrival will be public. On 14th, 15th and 16th he will be at Sarovar to exchange visits with their highnesses and attend a state banquet, review of the state troops and sports.

After this there will be the visit to Bombay whence His Excellency will go to Bijapur. He will arrive privately on the 21st, visit places of interest and leave privately in the evening.

At Goa on the 22nd he will make a public arrival in the morning at Mormugao station and there will be a presentation of the principal officers of the colony at the palace of Cabo and a state lunch in the afternoon. He will pay a visit to Old Goa, and in the evening make a private departure. On Tuesday, the 23rd, he will visit Shimoga, Sagar and Gaersoppa where the falls will be illuminated at night. On Thursday the 25th in the morning he arrives at Mysore and there will be a public exchange of visits with the Maharaja and in the evening a banquet. On the 26th and 27th visits will be paid to places of interest, and an address will be presented from representatives of the province of Coorg. On the 28th he will leave Mysore for Keddah camp by motor and will be accompanied by the Governor of Madras and party. The 29th and 30th and the 1st of December will be spent in Keddah camp. On the evening of the 2nd he will return to Mysore. On the 3rd he will visit Seringapatam privately, and in the evening will arrive at Bangalore publicly. On Friday, the 3rd, in the evening, there will be the presentation of the Bangalore Municipal address and later the presentation of Kaiser-i-Hind medals, a dinner party and reception. On the evening of the 4th he will leave Bangalore by motor for Kolar. His Excellency will publicly arrive at Mariekupam; receive an address, visit the mines, and take tea at Mr. Bullen's bungalow in the afternoon. He leaves by special train from Oorgaum station, arriving at Bangalore privately. On the 5th he is to visit Kunigal by motor, and on the morning of the 6th review the Bangalore garrison and at night departs privately. The 7th and 8th will be spent in visits to Madura, Trichinoply and Tanjore.

At Madras on Thursday, the 9th, there will be public arrival at Government House and he will receive addresses from the Corporation, the Mahajana Sabha, the Anglo-Indian Association, the Anjuman and Madras Moslem League, the Chamber of Commerce, the Landholders' Association, the Catholic Indian Association, and the Indian Christian Association. In the afternoon he will visit the fort and harbour, and will drive through Georgetown and the People's Park. In the evening there will be a banquet and reception. On the 10th he will present colours to the Dorset Regiment and Her Excellency is to visit Gosha and the General Hospital later in the day. A visit will be exchanged with the Maharajah of Travancore, and the Raja of Cochin and other chiefs will be received informally. In the evening there is to be a dinner party. On Saturday the 11th in the morning, His Excellency will lay the foundation of the Municipal building and receive a Municipal address. Her Excellency is to receive visits from Indian ladies. In the afternoon there will be an entertainment at the cosmopolitan Club. Their Excellencies afterwards leaving for Guindy. On the 12th they will be halt at Guindy. On the 13th they will visit the King Institute in the morning and St. Thomas Mount in the afternoon. There will be a garden party and in the evening a private departure.

MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER, the well-known actor-manager, who is already a member of the London County Council, intends to offer himself as a candidate for Parliament at the next General Election. It is understood that he is likely to stand as Unionist and Tariff Reform candidate for a London constituency.

THE CYCLONE AT GOALUNDO.

Enormous Damage.

MANY RIVER STEAMERS SUNK.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS SWAMPED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 19.

The *Indian Daily News* has the following report of the cyclone in Goalundo:—

"The news that is beginning to trickle through from Eastern Bengal shows that the cyclone which just missed Calcutta on Sunday night was one of exceptional violence and has caused great damage and loss of life in Eastern Bengal on the great rivers. Goalundo was swept by a severe cyclone that raged throughout Sunday night and very serious loss occurred to the river shipping. Every vessel at Goalundo was sunk and every native craft in that part of the river went down. Goalundo itself was practically levelled to the ground. According to eye-witnesses there is hardly a house standing in the place, everybody, European and Indian, is homeless and many will succumb to the effects of the exposure for hours in the cold heavy rain with a gale of wind blowing. The loss of life among Indian boatmen will be very great. The most serious news effects the passenger steamers that were in midstream during the time of the storm. Those coming to Goalundo were three in number. The s. s. "Afghan," the intermediate down boat from Chandpur and Naraingani to Goalundo went down with all hands in sight of Goalundo at 3 a.m. on Monday morning. It is believed there were European passengers on board. The s. s. "Condor," the express from Chandpur and Naraingani to Goalundo, is believed to be lost. There was a number of European passengers on board her. Both these boats had a very large number of Indian passengers. The "Gurkha" the up-Chandpur express is reported to be lost with five European passengers, including Mr. George Perie, son of Mr. Perie, the Assistant Traffic Superintendent Mr. Raghari. Mr. Perie was very popular on the line. It is possible that the passengers on these two last vessels may have been landed in safety.

The correspondent goes on to say that it is impossible to say the order in which the boats moored at Goalundo, went down for all was pitch darkness and confusion. It is only possible to give a list of them. Of the boats belonging to the passenger service the s.s. "Vulture" went down, and the s.s. "Baluchi" is a total wreck; she broke amidships and grounded. Of the Ganges service boats the s.s. "Ardock" was lost and the s.s. "Rohini" was sunk. Inspector Brand was on the third storey of the boat and had a very narrow escape. The s.s. "Diana" was lost.

Of the Assam service the s.s. "Swarti" was sunk and it is believed that there were a number of passengers on board. There is also supposed to have been a large consignment of tea. The launches "Raven" and "Spray" belonging to the I. G. and Rivers Steam Navigation Co. respectively were both lost. The whole line of residentials flats occupied by officers of the I. G. and R. S. N. and E. B. S. R. officers were washed up against the banks and destroyed. They included the s.s. "Wales" the residence of Mr. McIver, the Mail Superintendent, I. G. and R. S. N. Co., this flat broke up so quickly that Mr. McIver had to swim ashore and any man less strong than he would have been drowned. The s.s. "Chambal" and the I. G. residential flat occupied by Messrs. V. Shalding, the Traffic Superintendent; Doyle, (agent of Messrs. Bird and Co); Smith, (of Messrs. Logan and Leslie), and Mr. Chew and Mrs. and Miss Chew. The Chew family had a very narrow escape and were dragged out of the water to land. The s.s. "Soorma," the station flat and the offices of the E. B. S. R., the s.s. "Cyclops," occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden and baby were hauled out just in time through the water; the s.s. "Buckland" occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Sharping, Engineer in Chief; the s.s. "Mirzapur" occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Kearns; the s.s. "Tyron," the workshops of the I. G. and R. S. N. s.s. "Khundus," occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Dick and six children. The residents remained in those flats from 6 o'clock to 8 o'clock and then the increasing fury of the storm and the growing fury of water made them fear for the safety of their homes. Between eight o'clock one and all boats were sunk and the occupants were driven out barefooted and in their night clothes with only a wrap flung hastily on to protect them from the driving torrent of rain and the tempestuous wind and bitter cold of night. So sudden was the danger in each case that no one could save a single personal belonging. Mrs. Lumsden had her infant child with her and suffered severely from exposure. Several other ladies were in an exceeding exhausted state next morning and the hardships they endured may in several cases be followed by serious illness. They bore their sufferings very cheerily, everything considered. As regards the sinking of the passenger and other steamers, continues the representative, what particularly struck me was the courage of the native crew who stuck to their boats till the last moment and I fear many must have gone down with them when they might have saved their lives if they had left earlier. By seven o'clock on Monday morning the wind was still blowing with hurricane fury. But what a sight met the eyes. On land hardly a single hut was standing. In the river instead of the trim line of flats and steamers and crowd of fishing boats the river was absolutely bare. Nothing broke the expanse of water save the bow and stern of the "Baluchi" and a confused jumble of flotsam and jetsam.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 19.

Messrs. Bird and Company have received a wire from Narayanganj to-day stating that little damage, to speak of, was caused there by yesterday's storm as far as the station and steamers, etc., are concerned.

A similar message has been received by Messrs. Sinclair Murray which adds that country boats suffered heavily.

Much anxiety has been felt at Agents' offices in Calcutta concerning some of the river steamers plying between Goalundo and other stations. News of the safety of many has been received, but two vessels plying between Goalundo, Chandpur and Narayanganj have not yet been heard of, while considerable doubt is expressed as to the "Ghurka" Up passenger express which left Goalundo on Sunday carrying five Europeans and many other passengers and has not yet been heard of. No news has been received also of the "Afghan" and the "London" on the same run, while there is a report that the "Swarti" one of the boats engaged in the Assam service is lost, but Messrs. MacNeil and Co., the Agents, say she must have been in the Sunderbans during the storm, and there is no reason to suppose there has been any disaster in the Sunderbans.

Contradictory reports have been received regarding Khulna, some saying little damage was done there, others stating that no less than twenty villages have been swept away. Messrs. Bird and Co. received a telegram on Monday night stating that their residential and store flat and all other residential flats in Goalundo had been swept away and that residents were simply left with what they stood up in.

Captain Brane, Marine Superintendent of the I.G.S.N. Co., and Captain Ainslie, Marine Superintendent, of the R. S. N. Co. together with Deputy Manager, of the E. B. S. Railway, went up by the Goalundo Mail on Monday night taking food and clothes for those who had been thus suddenly rendered homeless.

LATER.

The latest news received this afternoon from the storm centres report that great disaster has overtaken Basirhat, a sub-divisional town, 22 miles South-East of Calcutta. The outlying villages were blown away and there is no trace of the police quarters. The villagers are homeless and the acutest distress prevails.

Reports from Eastern Bengal and Assam show that Sirajganj is badly damaged, Chandpur slightly damaged and no further information is available about Naraingunj and other jute centres.

The "Khulna" is safe.

The telegraph lines are still blocked and inland messages for Darjeeling and other places on the E. B. S. Railway are being sent by post.

All the hitherto missing steamers are now reported safe except the "Ghurka" of which there is still no news.

Further details are received this evening from Goalundo about the cyclone disaster. Among steamers, reported lo be sunk or lost, two have been saved and two others are recovered in an absolutely wrecked condition. It is expected that the list of vessels said to be sunk will decrease as plenty of warning was given to commanders of vessels to run their vessels hard on shore in order to save them. The officers of the steamer companies at Goalundo and from the B. B. S. Railway have proceeded to the scene of the catastrophe with food and clothes for the stricken.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

The following are extracts from telegrams received at Simla at the Railway Board Office "Calcutta on the 18th, 16 hours;—Station Master, Goalundo, reports 36 and 34 down trains did not start last night owing to heavy cyclone since eighteen hours. Results disastrous. The "Soorma" is completely broken up and sunk; also yesterday the Gaughati express and two Ganges steamers were sunk. The staff quarters and all offices and the ghat front were washed away. Telegraph communication is stopped. The storm continues and further damage is imminent."

LATER.

Mr. Bell R.M.G.R. has proceeded to Goalundo this evening.

A Sealdah message says Goalundo is in ruins, as a result of the cyclonic storm, which raged with great severity from six o'clock last night. The "Soorma" was sunk, and also fourteen steamers and residential quarters belonging to the steamer companies, It is reported that the storm has moderated but is still bad. The Soorma is the railway booking flat. Telegraphic communication with Dacca is still interrupted, and it is to be feared both this centre and Narayangunge may have suffered severely from the cyclone, the centre of which appears to have passed inland comparatively near to them. The centre of the storm this morning was near Mymensingh, and is now likely to be breaking up in Cherrapoonji Hills.

Official intimation received states that the cyclonic storm which was raging at Sara Ghat, E.B.S.Railway, having abated, the ferry steamer with mails of 17th and 18th crossed the River Padma this morning and mails will be delivered at Darjeeling this evening.

The following telegram of to-day's date has been received from the Traffic Superintendent, Sara, Eastern Bengal:—

About 1-30 hours on 18th instant due to the cyclonic storm the Eastern Bengal State Railway goods steamer "Alligator" and two flats loaded with 15,793 maunds of jute and tobacco, foundered near Goalbathan. Several other flats and steamers grounded at Damookdia, Goalbathan and Sara; a motor launch foundered about four miles below Sara. No lives were lost and none injured. The goods working wholly suspended on 18th, partly today and it is expected to resume routine working to-morrow the 20th.

Steamers are not yet running from Goalundo and the mail service in consequence is interrupted.

SAIDPUR, OCTOBER 19.

The mails of the 17th and 18th crossed the river this morning and left Sara at 4 hours 21 minutes and will arrive in Darjeeling early this evening.

The following notice has been issued by the Telegraph Department:—Owing to the damage done by the cyclone the following restrictions are placed on telegrams for places east of Calcutta:—

No telegrams can be accepted for offices in the Khulna, Faridpur and Barisal districts as communication is still interrupted. Only urgent telegrams for offices in the Dacca, Mymensingh, Sylhet, Cachar and Chittagong districts and for offices in Assam, Burma and Arakan can be accepted. The public are warned that even these are liable to unusual delay.

THE SYDNEY CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS.

Preferential Tariffs.

HON'BLE MR. WEBB'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 19.

The report of the proceedings of the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce representatives at Sydney has reached here, including the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. P. De M. Webb, Chairman, Karachi Chamber, representing Karachi. The latter cordially advocated inter-imperial preferential tariffs. In asserting that a tariff in principle creates new industries stimulating the development of those already in existence and so increasing the pace at which the growth of population and employment of wealth proceeds. As regards new countries he instanced Canada and Australia, as notable instances of its successful application. The considerations would be different as regards the application of preferential tariff in Great Britain. As regards India, Great Britain at present supplies some 66 per cent. of India's imports and takes some 25 per cent. of her exports only, these figures tending to diminish. He states that a most extensive canvas of commercial opinion throughout India and Burma showed that ninety per cent. of the opinions of members of the Indian Chambers of Commerce were in favour of the policy of mutual preference for British products within the Empire.

THE meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council next Friday will probably be the last of this body which has been in existence for nearly fifty years, it being now unlikely that it will reassemble in Calcutta before the elections for the New Imperial Council take place. If no hitch occur this New Council may be expected to assemble about next January.

MALARIA CONFERENCE.

Permanent Committee to Work at Simla.

PROGRAMME FOR THE FUTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

The Malaria Conference concluded its sittings yesterday. Sir Herbert Risley presided. Pandit Sunder Lal moved the usual vote of thanks to the chair.

The Conference passed a number of resolutions which will be forwarded to the Government of India. They deal with the question of organisation, improvement of sanitation, distribution of quinine, destruction of mosquitoes, provision of funds from provincial revenues to meet the demands of the campaign. A small Scientific Committee has been formed at Simla and the Committee will be organised in every province.

A Malaria Conference will meet annually at Simla consisting of the Scientific Committee and a delegate from each province representing the Provincial Committee.

A Committee has also been appointed under the presidency of Mr. Nathan, C.I.E., which leaves Simla, to-morrow, for Lahore and subsequently visit other centres to carry on further inquiries regarding malaria.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY.

The official summary of the Malaria Conference states:

"The Conference concluded its sittings at Simla on Monday the 18th instant. The conclusions and recommendations have been drawn up under the following main headings; (1). Scientific investigation; (2) the agency by which investigation should be made; (3) practical measures; (a) extirpation of mosquitoes, (b) [illegible] quinine treatment and prophylaxis, (c) education, and (d) [illegible] finance.

The following is the summary of the details under the first heading:

SCIENTIFIC IMVESTIGATION.

It is recommended that an arrangement should be made for the immediate systematic investigation of (1) the distribution of malaria (2) its epidemiology, and endemiology including relations to metol physiographical conditions, and (b) the life history of malaria-bearing mosquitoes; and (3) the physiological and theraputical action of quinine and other remedies for malaria. It is recommended that vital statistics should in future be compiled by smaller units than at present to prevent the true distribution of malaria being observed and that tests of registration work should be introduced in selected areas conducted by a special staff carefully supervised. Special attention should be directed to non-epidemic areas to ascertain the reasons for such immunity as to the investigating agency.

LOCAL ORGANISATIONS.

It is recommended that a local organisation should be established in each province to work in consultation with the central Scientific Committee, to be appointed by the Government of India, to direct and co-ordinate investigations. An annual meeting of the Central Committee and a delegates from each organisation, to be held at a convenient centre, to review the work done and prepare a programme for future work.

THE PRACTICAL MEASURES.

The practical measures are divided into four sections.

The first relates to the extirpation of the anopheles mosquitoes as to which continuous investigations are recommended to ascertain how this can best be done at a cost not prohibitive: Among the measures for extirpation or reduction of mosquitoes, the Conference make recommendations as to (1) drainage including the restriction of wet cultivation in the vicinity of towns if likely to breed mosquitoes; (2) oiling with petroleum of small collections of water which contains the larvæ of anopheles mosquitoes and cannot be filled up, and (3) the introduction of fish into collections of water if inquiry shows that this will check the breeding of anopheles mosquitoes

The second sub-section adopts the conclusions of a Sub-Committee formed of members of the Conference which recommended that quinine should be given in the form of sulphate or hydrochloride for adults and in a palatable form for children. Quinine should be available in tablets of five grains each which is the proper prophylactic dose for adults. The drug should be sold by treatments as well as by dose and by an agency, which should, in addition to postmasters, include all grades of officials. Special efforts should be made to induce private vendors to engage in the business and a liberal commission should be allowed. The educated classes should be invited to organise means for spreading a knowledge of quinine among the lower classes. Further measures recommended are to disseminate knowledge, movable itinerant dispensaries, leaflets and advertisements, especially in the vernacular press, and instruction in all grades of schools is proposed. The

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF QUININE

is recommended only in cases of severe epidemic with exceptions in the discretion of local Governments and in the case of school children in malarial tracts during the malaria season as a prophylactic. On the suggestion of Sir H. Risley it is proposed that a Committee of officials and non-officials, to be divided by the elected members of new Councils should be formed to spread knowledge regarding malaria and possible measures aimed at among the people.

EDUCATING THE MASSES.

Text books for schools should include lessons in malaria and hygiene and divisional and district Committees and local Societies should be organised similar to the League started in the Gurdaspur district of the Punjab. The Sanitary Department should be organised with reference to the suppression of malaria as well as of general sanitation.

HOW TO SUPPLY FUNDS.

As to funds, each local Government is invited to make an annual assignment for malaria investigation and preventive measures such as has a strong claim on all increases and surpluses of revenue, Municipalities and Local Boards are also urged to set apart funds for the prevention of malaria.

NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES FOR KARACHI.

Plans Called.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 19.

Designs are now being publicly invited from the architects for new Municipal Hall and offices to be erected in a central position in the town, the site selected being bounded by the Bunder Frere and Nicol Roads and Clyde Street and inclusive of the area at present covered by the three schools which will be removed. The site of the present Municipal Offices in Kutchery Road, covering some thirty thousand square yards, will be publicly auctioned. The cost of the new Municipal building is placed at Rs. 5,00,000 and the premium offered for the selected architectural designs is Rs. 7,500.

THE FACTORY BILL.

Views of Bombay Millowners.

A MEETING of the Millowners' Association was held yesterday afternoon to consider the draft letter to the Government in regard to the Bill to amend the Indian Factory Act, now before the Supreme Legislative Council. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presided.

The following is the letter as finally passed:—

"The Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4177 of the 9th August 1909 giving cover to a copy of a draft Bill to consolidate and amend the Law regulating labour in factories and requesting that Government may be favoured with the opinions of the Bombay Millowners' Association on the provisions of the said Bill.

As a premise to their reply my Committee desire me to enter a strong protest against the proposed restriction of adult male labour which is not restricted within the British Empire except in coal mines, a restriction which is contrary to he recommendations of the late Factory Commission, and one which this Association are quite unable to endorse.

With reference, however, to the other provisions of the draft Bill, my Committee beg to offer the following suggestions:—

Chapter 1, Clause 1, Section 2.—(Short title, commencement and extent.) The Act should not come into operation till 12 months' time after the passing of the Act, so as to enable mills which have no electric light to have it installed, thereby enabling them to work 12 hours on short days. Clause 1, section 3.—It should extend to the whole of India including Native States. Clause 2, Section 2, (d).—Exception.—Clerks doing office work, Watchmen, Chaprasis, Sweepers and similar persons, shall not be considered as doing any work incidental to or connected with any manufacturing process or handicraft and shall not be included in the term "employed." Clause 2, Section 3.—Definition of "actually employed." To more clearly differentiate in the Bill between the fact of being employed in the mill and being actually at work, it is suggested that wherever the phrase "actually employed" occurs, the phrase "actually at work" should be substituted. The "definition" should also be altered as follows: "Definition of actually at work." Clause 2, Section 4, [illegible] (Definition of a Factory.) As follows:— [illegible] a mill or in a mill compound should be excluded from [illegible] this section, as work often of necessity be done after ordinary working hours, so that the daily work of the mill will not be interfered with. It is suggested that such shops should be exempt altogether from the provisions of this Act. Clause 2, Section 8, (Definition of a Textile Factory.) Bleach and other similar works, if in the same compound as a Factory, but in a separate building, shall not be classed as Textile Factories.

In the proviso to this clause "finishing works" shall be added, i.e. works for calendering or otherwise finishing cotton and other piece-goods and yarns.

Chapter 2, Clause 3.—The Association would draw the attention of Government to paras. 108, 112 and 113 of the report of the last Commission, and recommend that a full time Chief Inspector of Factories in addition to full time Inspectors for each Presidency be appointed to secure uniformity in the enforcement of the Act and the rules made under its provisions. Clause 3, Section 3—There is an objection to two authorities, i.e. the District Magistrate and the Inspector. It is suggested that to meet this difficulty, a District Magistrate should only be able to take action on technical matters in connection with the mill building, and machinery, etc., through the Inspector. It not unfrequently happens that the Inspector holds one view and the District Magistrate another, and as the Inspector is not a frequent visitor at up-country mills divergent orders are occasionally issued. It seems necessary that District Magistrate should have powers under the Act as regards working hours and other similar matters, but on technical questions one authority only is desirable and this should be the Inspector, who is an expert in such matters. Clause 6.—Add the word "physically" before "fit," on the second line from the bottom of this clause, and in case of a child being found unfit the Surgeon should be compelled to state the reason in writing. Clause 7.—The Committee submit that certifying Surgeons must authorise mill Doctors and Apothecaries at mills to grant temporary certificates, and on the request of an interested party, must also authorise qualified local practitioners. The clause as it stands only says that a Surgeon "may authorise," and for local as well as up-country factories this is not sufficient as a practitioner on the spot is a necessity. Clause 19.—The words "whilst the opener is at work" should be added at the end of this section. Clause 20.—Substitute "14 days for" 7 days as in case of up-country mills it is not possible to file an appeal within 7 days. Chapter 4.—Clause 22.—The "Exception" to this clause should apply also to clauses 21, 23, 29 and 30, so that urgent repairs can be carried out during the interval and at night.

As the Bill prohibits adult male labour in Textile Factories for more than 12 hours these exceptions are necessary.

The "Exception" clause should read as follows:—"Nothing in this section shall apply to any manager, engineer, foreman, mechanic, artisan or labourer working only in repairing, altering, examining or in supervising or aiding in the examination or repair of either the machinery in or any part of a Factory."

Clause 24, (f).—The words "actually at work" should be substituted for "actually employed" so that there may be a clearer distinction between the readings of (e) and (f). Clause 27, (Hours to be fixed.) In ginning factories, where the shift system is employed, the Association submits that this clause be amended on the lines of the recommendation contained in para. 80 of the Report of the last Factory Commission.

Chapter 5, Clause 30, (Limit of use of machinery in a textile factory.) It is considered that mechanic and repair shops, also lighting plants for giving light and engines for driving electric light machinery, on the mill premises, should be exempted. Clause 32, (Limit of actual employment of children in a textile factory.) This will probably mean that a child will have to work 6 continuous hours. Under clause 24 (e) a child cannot be employed in a factory for more than 8 1-2 hours. In textile factories, shifts for children are 3 hours morning and 3 hours afternoon, which will not now be possible unless they are on the mill premises for 9 1-2 hours. If continuously working for 6 hours, the tendency will be to go to one mill in the morning and another in the afternoon, whereas if they remain on mill premises for 9 1-2 hours and actually work 6 hours by shifts, they will be prevented from going and working elsewhere. Shifts are usually from 6-30 to 9-30, and 1-0 to 4-0 for one set, and 9-30 to 12-30 and 4-0 to 7-0 for a second set. Shifts of 4 and 2 hours may not be suitable.

Chapter 6.—Clause 26.—(Registers of children and persons under the age of 16 years.) The regulation regarding the register of hands between 14 and 16 is neither necessary nor practicable. If such a register is compulsory, endless disputes will arise as to age. It is therefore considered advisable to delete the last sentence of clause 36 referring to registers for persons below 16 years of age.

Chapter 7.—Clause 38, (f) (g) (h) (Power to make rules.) It is considered that Government should not make rules under (f) and (g) without first making enquiry through a Special Commission as has lately been done in England, (b) should be "standards of latrine and urinal accommodation" to bring it into line with clause 12. It is suggested that the standards of latrine accommodation be fixed at once in the Act, as recommended by the Factory Commission, at one seat for 50 persons.

Chapter 8.—Clause 42, Section (i). (Penalties.) Section (i) should be "neglects to keep the registers" (See our proposed amendments to clause 36). Clause 45. (Presumption as to employment.) This is considered harassing and unworkable. It is absolutely impossible to keep children of the age of 6 to 9 years out of a mill, and this is fully recognised by Government in the statement of Objects and Reasons clause 45. It is therefore considered unreasonable that the onus of proving that such child is not employed in the mill should be thrown upon the Manager. In conclusion my Committee suggest that a representative of this Association be appointed on the Council of the Governor-General while the Bill is under discussion.

THE Nawab of Rampur has issued as a precautionary measure a proclamation warning his people against agitators and announcing that measures are about to be taken to prevent disaffected men from outside exploiting his territory.

THE PATIALA SEDITION CASES.

Method of Arrests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 19.

It appears that the political arrests at Patiala were very sudden and unexpected, says the *Pioneer*, though it is said that the police have been moving in the matter for the last two years. A large force was called in on Saturday the 9th, ostensibly for the occasion of the assumption of powers of H. H. the Maharaja which took place on the 10th. On the 11th the whole body was told to muster for inspection in mufti and the arrests were all made simultaneously the same afternoon. In addition to the warrants for arrest, a large number of search warrants was issued and an accumulation of papers has been collected from the houses of suspected persons. On the 12th and 13th a further detachment of accused was brought in from Sunam and other out-stations where they had been arrested the same afternoon.

A special camp has been arranged for the prisoners outside the city. The greater proportion of those under arrest are outsiders employed in subordinate posts in the State.

THE "UNITED BURMA."

Charge of Defamation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 19.

To-day Mr. Godber, Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate, took up the defence in the case against Madanjit Editor of the *United Burma*, who stands charged with having published a defamatory article entitled "Mlechcha methods at the Brahman Wedding" which was alleged to be defamatory to G. N. Iyer, the wedding referred to being of complainant's daughter.

Evidence was given by Narayan Sastry, of the Inspector-General of Prisons Office, to show that several things were done at the wedding which were objectionable at Brahmin weddings. It was customary for the bride-groom to garland the bride. In this case a non-Brahmin garlanded the bride. There was also liquor. The ceremony was incomplete in that it was finished in forty minutes although it should last several hours. In the opinion of the witness the article was a sermon to Brahmins and calling upon them to abstain from foreign habits. The article made him feel sorry that he ever went to the marriage because in India they would have been ashamed of such an exposure, as things were done which were non-Brahminical the fact that compliments of non-Brahmin; were conveyed on the invitation card was an insult to the Brahmins. By the word Mlechcha, he understood to mean non-Brahminical. The article complained of referred in part to the complainant in reference to his daughter's marriage and the other part to Brahmins. He then read some lines from the article. Since the reading of the article the witness said the complainant had in no way been lowered in his estimation.

The case is proceeding.

THE RANAGHAT ACCIDENT.

Cabin Assistant to Blame.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

The Traffic Superintendent of the E. B. S. R. reports that the accident to train No. 47 was due to the careless working of the Cabin Assistant, who obtained the "line clear" for No. 83 goods cancelled and yet allowed it to pass. He then allowed No. 47 to follow on.

PUBLIC LIGHTING IN KARACHI.

Improved Methods to be Adopted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 19.

Complaints occur of tardy progress of the Municipality's inefficient lighting of certain important sections of the town, which remain unlit notwithstanding the prevalence of public robberies and dacoities. It is understood the supply of approved Kitson lamps of 1,000 candle power is being hastened. The experimental test conducted by the Municipality showed that Kitson lamps cost 2·7 pies per candle power per month against the ordinary lamp costing more than four times as much; hence their adoption.

THE JAM OF LAS BEYLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 19.

His Highness the Jam of Las Beyla and a large number of followers left Karachi by train this morning for Quetta under the usual salute which was fired by the Royal Field Artillery.

QUIET WEDDING AT COONOOR.

Vaughan—Forster.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, OCTOBER 19.

A quiet wedding in the presence of select friends took place last evening at St. George's Church, Wellington, when Captain W. F. H. Vaughan, R. A. M. C. of the Station Hospital, led Mrs. Violet Elizabeth Forster to the altar. Lieut. Head, of the Border Regiment, gave away the bride and a reception was held at "Culford" Coonoor, the residence of Colonel and Mrs. McArthur. The couple left for Kotagiri whence they proceed home.

THE RECENT MADRAS RAILWAY STRIKE.

Loyal Men Rewarded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 19.

The Board of Directors of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway have sanctioned Rs. 2,500, on the recommendation of the Agent, to some of the metre gauge drivers who rendered assistance on the broad gauge during the recent strike. Another small sum has also been sanctioned for distribution amongst deserving loco-foremen who encouraged their men to stand loyal to the Company during the strike.

ACCORDING to the *Daily Mail* an electrical pen has been invented by a Parsi resident in London, by means of which it is asserted that the forgery of a signature can be made practically impossible. Instead of ink a tiny fusillade of electric sparks stream through the pen and pass through the paper. The sparks have the effect of burning a continuous series of almost imperceptible perforations in the track followed by the pen. Each hole is carbonised by the process, and to alter the order of the marking is impossible.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

"Miss Hook of Holland."

THE Bandmann Opera Company, last night, emphasised the good impression, which a big audience of Bombay play-goers took away from the opening performance in their fortnight's visit on Monday. Mr. Bandmann for the first week of his Company's stay has brought with him a combination of players who have made themselves familiar during previous visits, and it is no flattery to say that they have never given better performances. They are giving with greater effect, interpretations of plays and characters in which they have already established themselves in the public esteem. Next week one will look forward to seeing the Company in some pieces which are new to the city and it is also whispered that there will be some important changes in the cast. Therefore this week seems to be an opportunity of welcoming on a farewell visit one or two popular players who have always been most appreciatively received here and who have never better earned the favour of their audiences than they are doing on this occasion.

Last night's piece, "Miss Hook of Holland," gave the whole Company an opportunity of showing themselves at their best. It is a charming piece, full of a dry and quiet humour and with a picturesque Hollandish setting, which, with its Dutch restfulness, seems to accentuate its characteristic comedy and give it at the same time a vague, and thus perhaps more, effective tinge of romance. Within some limitations which an eastern touring company necessarily imports and which one naturally recognises and expects one could not have desired a more delightful performance.

Miss Mabel Gregory was quite a charming lady in the title role and used a pretty soprano voice with an effect which deservedly obtained enthusiastic applause from a full house. She was doubly encored for the old favourite, "The Little Wooden Shoes," and throughout her part played in a most acceptable manner. She was well supported by Miss Florence Beech as Mina who sang the always welcome "Little Pink Pettie from Peter" with a piquant wit, which kept her audience in one continuous laugh until she left the stage. Miss Wilmot Karkeek also did very well as Gretcher the manageress of Hook's distillery and creditably assisted Mr. Frank Danby in one of the funniest passages of the play, his excellent caricature of the bar lounger. Mr. Danby was, as one always expects him to be, droll in the extreme, and his first appearance with his lovely gang of loafers, all nicely decorated with pea-green patches on their trousers, could not have been bettered. He did himself full justice in the following song, "The Lazy Unemployed" However, Mr. Fred. Coyne, who took the part of Mr. Hook, thoroughly deserves chief honours as the humourist of the piece. The dialogue which the author had entrusted to him is always full of wit and one did not fail to recognise some additions of Mr. Coyne's own, which were by no means the least funny things in his part. It was all delivered in an unaffected and not too obvious manner, which never failed to carry his points home. The only pity was that an inappropriate make-up in the first half of the play should have marred to some extent an otherwise irreproachable performance. Mr. L. V. Arnold had the role of the Bandmaster and used his really excellent baritone voice with pleasant effect in the "Soldiers of the Motherlend" and in that charming duet, which he has with Miss Hook, "By the side of the Sleeping Canal." Mr. Arthur Thomas, Mr. A. W. Frith and Mr. Arthur L. Cowen should also be mentioned for their contributions in minor parts to the entertainment.

This evening the Company will appear in "The Waltz Dream."

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

General Reduction of Staff.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 19.

The N. W. Railway are making considerable reductions in their running staff owing to necessary retrenchment following the recent heavy losses, particularly the huge loss involved by the destruction of the Lahore carriage shops and contents resulting from their neglectful policy of non-insurance. Their actual losses at Lahore have not perhaps been made sufficiently public. In the present general reduction of staff the European element is likely to be increasingly replaced by natives at about one-fourth cost. The appointment of native drivers to important charge deserves especial notice from the point of view of public safety in travelling, the native requiring the strictest supervision to obviate constant accidents.

MYSORE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Opened to the Public.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 19.

The Mysore Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was thrown open last evening. There was no formal opening ceremony. The Mysore Royal family visits the same to-morrow. Over 15,000 exhibits have already arrived.

Dr. Kunjan Pillay, Ph. D. Director General of Agriculture of Travancore, left for Mysore to visit the Exhibition on Government deputation.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

It has been decided that in cases where civil employees stipulate for a medical examination of pensioners, ex-soldiers and reservists of the Indian Army to whom they offer employment, such medical examination will be carried out by medical officers in their own stations without charge on the requisition of the Officer Commanding a unit, a recruiting Staff Officer of the Pension Paymaster in Madras.

The Secretary of State for India has been pleased to decide that British Officers, under the Indian Military leave rules, shall be permitted to combine leave on medical certificate with privilege leave or with combined privilege leave and leave on private affairs subject to the conditions at present applicable to the grant of combined privilege leave and leave on private affairs contained in Army Regulations India, Vol. I, paragraph 341 and Vol. 2, para. 222. The Regulations will be amended in due course.

COONOOR, OCTOBER 19.

Colonel Fry, 125th Napier Rifles, assumed command of the Southern Brigade from Brigade General Hall C. B., who proceeds home on six months' furlough.

KARACHI, OCTOBER 19.

Troops from Karachi that took part in the Quetta manœuvres have returned to headquarters.

UNDER recent orders, Indian Volunteer Corps authorised to possess maxim guns may now, subject to certain conditions, purchase them through the agency of the Ordnance Department, instead of direct from the manufacturers. The Bengal and North-Western Volunteer Rifles have lately obtained a maxim gun through the Department.

THE discharge of ten men of the 8th Hussars at Colchester because they declined to pay about £3 each for dental treatment before coming to India was the subject of a question replied to by Mr. Haldane in Parliamentary paper. He explained £1 per head is granted for dental treatment, but as the cost was assessed at a larger sum for these men they were given the option of paying the extra amount, or of being discharged as medically unfit. Three, he added elected the former course and ten the latter.

A FACTORY for the manufacture of rum on a large scale has been opened at Marora, in the district of Saran, by indigo planters. The manufacture of sugar, which was previously undertaken by this factory, has been given up owing to the loss suffered. It is rumoured that from next year the factory will get the lease of the distilleries of both the Patna and Tirhoot Divisions.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES' MISSION AT THANA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

IN response to an invitation issued by Messrs. Keshao Appaji Padhye and Ramkrishna Bhaurao Gupte, High Court Pleaders, and Doctor Santuji Ramji Lad, the Honorary Secretaries, the inaugural meeting of the Depressed Classes Mission took place at Thana near the District Court on Sunday last under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Prabhakor Vithal Gupte, retired Judge of Poona. In all some five hundred representatives of almost all communities attended and the programme commenced with a musical entertainment arranged by Doctor Vasudeo Bhaurao Gupte, L.M. & S., when all classes mingled freely with each other. As it was a purely non-political assembly, very few Brahmins and local pleaders attended, but true to their traditions the local Kayastha Prabhu and Social Reform Clubs spared no pains in loyally co-operating with the organisers of the meeting. The objects of the Mission were lucidly explained by Mr. K. A. Padhye, while Subhedars Laxmanji and Balaramji Saheb Deolekar set forth the grievances of the untouchables; and amongst the other speakers were Messrs. B. H. Shringarpure, R. A. Sule, R. R. Sindkar, R. B. Gupte and Deshumkha, while Mr. Kharkar had composed special poems to suit the occasion. In order to carry on the work of improving the conditions of the depressed classes regularly the assembly then proceeded to appoint a Committee consisting of Doctor S. R. Lad, Messrs. K. A. Padhye and R. B. Gupte, High Court Vakils, B. H. Shringarpure, Pleader, and Subhedars Luxmanji and Balaramji Deolekar who were also authorished to add to their number. The President then congratulated the meeting on the success they had attained that evening, and told them how in elevating the depressed classes, they were but elevating themselves. The President was garlanded and flowers were distributed to the whole assembly by members of the Untouchable classes, and special thanks were voted to the chair and the honorary secretaries. Doctor Lad, who is so well known on account of his disinterested work amongst the untouchables at Parel and who was untiring in his exertions to make the meeting at Thana a real success, presented sweets to the boys of the depressed communities, and the proceedings terminated with three cheers in honour of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

ASSAULTING BRITISH OFFICERS.

Poona Villagers' Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 19.

Mr. Roper, District and Sessions Judge, has declined to admit to bail five villagers who last week were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fines by Mr. Sedgwick, Assistant Collector, on charges of rioting, cheating and unlawfully restricting three British Officers of the Northampton Regiment, who were out snipe shooting. The Judge after hearig arguments and the grounds for appeal made by Mr. Apte, Pleader, on behalf of the accused, rejected the application.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

Major Kincaid, R. E., on return from leave becomes Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. Pearce, Assistant Engineer, has been transferred from the Coonoor-Ootacamund Railway to the Lower Ganges Bridge Project.

Mr. Woodside, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, N. W. Railway, is granted six weeks' leave.

Major Twiss R. E. reverts to the Imperial establishment.

Mr. A. W. W. Pope, Traffic Superintendent, State Railway, retires from service.

WHEAT SHIPMENTS AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

KARACHI, OCTOBER 19.

There is a continual heavy lapse in wheat shipments from Karachi owing to absence of demand in home markets. Large stocks are still held in the interior. The inaction is naturally operating adversely on railway earnings owing to the large resources in locomotive and rolling stock remaining unemployed.

SUICIDE OF A POLICE INSPECTOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 19.

Mr. Little, Inspector of Police, stationed at Syriam, committed suicide by shooting himself this morning. No details are at present to hand.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 19.

In the Harris Football Tournament the Leicesters defeated the Royal Field Artillery by two goals to nil. The play of both the teams was good.

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League, has sent the following cablegram to Lord Morley:—Bombay Presidency Moslem League cordially endorses London League's latest representation, firmly believing separate electorates throughout to be essential. It deprecates Gokhale and Ali Imam's suggested compromise. Assurance that Sind will participate full benefits of new scheme returning Moslem members by separate electorates would allay anxiety lest Sind's just claims be ignored. League hopes Moslem claims will be considered in selecting Indian member for Local Executive Council.

MAFEKING IN MADRID.

The enthusiasm with which the people of Madrid greeted the news that the Spanish troops had planted their colours on Mount Gurugu on the 29th ultimo, surpassed all the other manifestations of rejoicing created on Sunday by the capture of Nador and repeated on Monday by that of Zeluan. The news of the brilliant achievement of the Spanish army had no sooner reached the War Ministry than the Mayor issued a proclamation, which was immediately posted up in all the principal thoroughfares of the city, calling upon the inhabitants to show their appreciation of the fine work of the Spanish army by decorating their balconies.

Half an hour after the inhabitants had been apprised of the Mayor's proclamation, they made an immediate response, and at three o'clock the balconies of Madrid, almost without a single exception, presented scenes which reminded one of the Middle Ages, when, according to the customs of these days, the inhabitants hid their balconies beneath their finest tapestries and hangings to commemorate some important national event.

The capture of Gurugu is for Spain a national event of colossal importance, because it is generally considered as marking the close of the costly and difficult war. For this reason the Spanish Royal Standard flies over the Royal Palace and the official and municipal buildings, which are further decorated with befringed hangings of the red and yellow colours of Spain. Other residences all follow the lead of official ones, and vie with each other in quantity and quality of their red and yellow hangings.

Work is at a standstill, and the crowds parade about the streets and before the palace to show their sympathy for the young King and his family.

King Alfonso appeared at a window of the Palace, and, with a graceful bow, acknowledged the patriotism and applause of his people.

A new wave of patriotism seems to have swept over the Spanish nation, and their enthusiasm for the army is shown by the parade of large crowds before the military club, shouting: "Long live the army!" From the provinces comes the news of similar rejoicings, and to-night may aptly be described as the Mafeking night of Spain.

TRAMWAY MATTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the communication from the Managing Director of the B. E. S. and T. Co., may I be allowed to state that the specious reasons he advances, for the prohibition of standing in the spare gangway, are unconvincing to me at least. I still hold, that since this new departure from a time-honoured custom of allowing those who elect to stand, standing room in the space which otherwise is so much waste, causes serious inconvenience, to transfer passengers the more so when they are accompanied by ladies.

To give a concrete instance, typical of the awkward situations created by the new rule: "A" has to escort two female members of his family to the Fort from Mazagon. They have to make connection with the Byculla-to-Secretariat Cars. Now, there being a greater number of passengers bound for the Fort than in the Mazagon or Grant Road directions, few seats are vacated by transfer passengers at the Hospital junction in the generally full cars; these few vacancies are filled by the more agile and pushful passengers with the result that only two are left vacant. Now how is "A' to take advantage of these without parting company from the ladies who secured the two seats? If the old rule were still in force he might have travelled in the same car with them by standing in the spare gangway, but this has been negatived in toto of late, with the result that the party cannot reach their objective, without wasting 15 to 20 minutes unnecessarily at the junction before cars with sufficient vacancies pick them up. Human nature being what it is, there is unfortunately a tendency among some unscrupulous persons to evade payment when travelling from one point to another in the same street but the same complaint surely cannot be raised against those who hold transfer tickets. So why should they be unduly penalized on account of the peccant few? If condign punishment is meted out to these in a court of law and a pecuniary incentive offered to all employes of the Company to bring to book such offenders, such malpractices will be conspicuous by their absence. It is hard enough for those not living in localities served by the trunk lines, to have to alight at these exposed and uninviting junctions, and to have to reach their destinations by round the cape routes such as Mazagon via Foras Road to Money School, and Mazagon via Falkland Road to the Crawford Market, but the Management can surely see their way to modify the rule to allow of three or four "strap-hangers" in cases of transfer passengers already holding tickets; they cannot evade payment; nor cause obstruction to other passengers; and they once having had possesion of the straps, to all intents and purposes, could be reckoned as passengers and thus prevent any misunderstanding or friction from other would-be passengers. Such a modification, will, I am sure, be welcomed by a large section of the Company's clientele; it will save time and trouble for transferees, left stranded at the junctions. The Bye-Law regarding currency notes could also be modified so that if the conductor had enough silver to cash them he could to do so on the principle of "First come first served"; at present his hands are tied, and fearful of creating a precedent he refuses point-blank to cash the small notes; and even evicts likely passengers from the cars to the detriment of the Company's revenues which are built up by such one-anna unit fares; it is a piece of information to me that starters "as a rule" cash the paper currency; I might as well be directed to the Currency Bank, it being equally far from my route; these starters certainly do not meet you half-way when you are so circumstanced as to be without the loose anna to frank you to your destination. A few months ago a "starter" refused to cash my five rupee note and I should have had to go without travelling by the Mazagon car, if the Post Master in the vicinity had not kindly changed it. This starter had just received the cash in silver from the conductor of the car which had just then arrived at the Mazagon Terminus. There was enough money to change the note, yet I met with a cold stare at my seeming ignorance of some obscure bye-law, perhaps, or he did not like to be troubled in such matters. The Company should introduce more business-like methods in their daily transactions and only then they could expect to give better dividends than at present and we would have fewer complaints of the type you have been good enough to publish.—Yours, etc.,

D. A.

STORM IN SYDNEY.

Steamer Driven Aground.

A severe wind storm suddenly struck Sydney on the 3rd intant. There were scores of capsizes in the harbour, which at the time was alive with sailing boats, but no lives were lost. The F. M. S. "Dumbea" dragged her anchors, and the Noumean steamer "Pacifique" was driven aground in Rose Bay. The wind attained to 77 miles, and for three-quarters of an hour the average rate of wind was 55 miles an hour. A boat containing several men who were fishing off Woollongong was blown out to sea by the gale. An oil launch owned by an Italian named Russo, and having two other men on board, went after the boat with the object of rendering assistance. Neither the boat nor the launch had returned at a late hour, and fears for their safety are entertained. A tugboat has been despatched in search of the missing craft. Four Japanese had an exciting experience. They had hired a skiff at Watson's Bay, intimating that they where bound on a fishing excursion. The boat was about half a mile inside the North Head when the storm broke, and it was blown ashore near the quarantine ground. The Japanese jumped out of the boat and made their way through heavy breakers on to a ledge of rock. They were in great peril, for the sea was making rapidly, and there was no way of reaching a position of safety, the cliffs being impossible to climb. Their plight was seen by the quarantine authorities who by means of ropes and schnapper lines joined together managed to haul the Japanese up the cliffs.

WALKING ROUND THE WORLD.

A member of the crew of the Tyser liner "Niwaru," named T. E. Greenlees, claims to have almost accomplished the feat of walking round the world. The Niwaru arrived at Melbourne on Oct. 2, from London direct, and Greenlees states that he is looking forward to a tramp from Melbourne to Sydney, which will be the "last lap" of his long journey. Upon arrival there he will he asserts be entitled to receive £20,000 from a gentleman who wagered that sum that Greenlees, who is a Kentuckian, would not accomplish the stipulated feat. He states that he and three companions, named McClosky, Jones, and Ryan, set out on their tour from the Sydney Post Office on June 1, 1905, and walked to Melbourne. They proceeded by steamer to Launceston, whence they tramped down to Hobart. There they shipped on a steamer for South Africa, and on arrival at Capetown proceeded to walk to Cairo. They were getting along splendidly until a horde of savage natives crossed their path near the Crocodile River and Jones and Ryan, who were walking considerably ahead of their companions, were suddenly attacked by the natives and killed with assegais before Greenlees and his remaining mate could go to their assistance. Taking shelter behind some rocks. Greenlees and McClosky fired upon the natives with their Winchester rifles, whereupon the savages fled in confusion, leaving Greenlees and McClosky masters of the situation. The travellers ultimately reached Bulawayo, and after reporting the tragic occurrence continued their Journey When Cairo was reached they took steamer for Ceylon, and thence for India, where they walked across the whole continent. America, Japan, China, Russia, Germany, France, Scotland, Ireland, and England were, Greenlees states, all walked over by him. He, however, lost McClosky in Mexico, where the latter took ill and died. Greenlees states that he had worn out 120 pairs of boots during his travels, but at the expenditure of one more pair he hopes to complete his pilgrimage to Sydney. Greenlees claims to have won distinction in the Boer war by saving one of the British guns. He also wears a finger ring, which he states was presented to him by King Edward. On the lapel of his coat he exhibits a badge bearing the simple inscription, "Walking round the world" and having as a pendant an American 1 cent. piece.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMONWEALTH AND THE STATES.

The Financial Agreement.

In the Melbourne House of Representatives on October 3rd, Mr. Hume Cook (Victoria) continued the debate on the motion by Mr. Deakin—"That he be given leave to introduce a Bill to amend the financial clauses of the Constitution Act." He stated that many of the addresses delivered during the debate had been admirable arguments for a tax on unimproved land values. Proceeding, he dealt at length with the subject of protection, urging that unless this policy was to be endangered it would be impossible to increase the revenue from Customs duties. The States should be treated with some consideration, but he was not in favour of exacting an agreement for all time, and did not believe the people would endorse such a proposal.

Mr. Fowler (W.A.) said he could congratulate the House of the high tone of the debate, which contrasted favourable with many of the discussions heard earlier in the session. They had been told that some members of the House were sacrificing national interests for the lesser States interests. He denied that the Commonwealth Parliament was any more national than was the sum total of the State Parliament. He had heard much of the predominating position of the Canadian Parliament, as compared with the provincial Parliaments, and regrets had been expressed that the Commonwealth Parliament had not a similar position. If members would take the trouble to look up at the facts of case they would find that substantially the same arrangement had been made in both cases. In both cases the same common-sense principle had been observed. This being that what were the duties which could best be performed by the Central Government and Parliament had been left to that Government and Parliament, and what could be best performed by the provincial Parliaments had been left to those Parliaments. The matter had been treated purely from a utilitarian standpoint. When the Federal Convention did its work, many persons denounced it as being anti-democratic, and they consequently opposed the establishment of Federation. With the single exception of the subject of defence, the universal tendency was towards decentralisation. When Port Phillip had separated from New South Wales it was pointed out that there were many matters that could be better managed locally than from Sydney. From the time of severance Victoria had progressed by leaps and bounds. Yet some members spoke as though they wished to abolish the State Parliaments. When the vast distances of Australia were considered seven Parliaments were certainly not too many. It was not so much a question of population as of geographical area. The State Parliaments had functions to perform that not be so well performed by the central Parliament. They had in Australia room for 25 United Kingdoms, and in Western Australia alone there was room for half-a-dozen average European countries. He was glad to congratulatethe Government on its proposals, and intended to give them his hearty. support On the whole it appeared to him that the proposals met the needs of Australia as well as could be wished. An impression existed, that Western Australia, in supporting the proposal was seeking to avoid State taxation. There was no doubt but that Western Australia had suffered severely from Federation. Some members had insinuated that that State came as a mendicant to the Commonwealth Parliament, but he was glad that this view was not generally held. The special allowance was made to Western Australia in view of the large contribution to the Customs revenue made by that State. Western Australia wanted all the money it could get for developmental purposes, and had suffered from the decreasing Commonwealth contributions. Direct taxation in Western Australia produced 21s. 3d. per head as against 17s. 2d. per head for the rest of the Commonwealth. This was news to those who were urging that that State should impose more taxation. If Western Australia placed 100 settlers on the land through the exercise of the functions of the State Parliament, that was as much a national benefit as if the Parliament of the Commonwealth placed 100 men in Melbourne through the protective duties. He hoped that the agreement would be carried and would vote heartily for it as he believed that it would enable the States to continue their developmental work and so increase the Commonwealth revenue. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Palmer (Victoria) said he for one would not support the imposition of a land tax by the Commonwealth, as he thought that this was against the true intention of the Constitution. Many of the most productive tariffs in the world were producing good revenues, and they had in their hands the means of making the Commonwealth tariff realise more. He thought the 25s. per capital agreement was a fair one, and should be accepted. It relieved the Commonwealth of the necessity of issuing Treasury bonds, which was a consideration.

Mr. Batchelor (S.A.) continued the debate, disagreeing with the arrangement made under the Bill. The discussion was then further adjourned, and the House rose.

INDIAN CATTLE IN JAMAICA.

MORE than fifty years ago Indian cattle were introduced into Jamaica, having been sent out by Lord Howard de Walden, who is said to have received them, when he was ambassador at Lisbon, from the King of Portugal. They probably came from Goa, and were noted as being good workers, and much hardier than the ordinary Creole cattle. The stock from this strain has been spread over many of the pens in the northern and western parts of the island, and has greatly improved the working qualities of the cattle of those districts. In the last number of the "Bulletin" for the Department of Agriculture the Hon. B. S. Gosset enumerates the different Indian breeds now used on the island, and outlines the advantages that have followed their introduction.

Four pure-bred Mysore (two bulls and two cows) were sent out by Lady Howard de Walden in 1880, and a bull calf was born on the voyage. A further importation has since been made by the Hon. Evelyn Ellis, who went to Mysore and was allowed to select some of the best animals from the Rajah's herd. At five years old, when trained and fit for work, the steers are transferred to the Public Cattle Department. The Guzerat breed, reported in India to be the best for agricultural purposes, was introduced in 1885. They were tame and easily handled, but cross-bred stock from them showed a decided tendency to wildness. Two Kathiawar bulls were imported in 1890; they were said to be particularly docile, and the cross-breds sired by them showed an improvement on the native stock. Hissar cattle, use for transport in India will probably prove the most useful of all combining good power of continued work with excellent milking qualities. A cow of this breed has been recorded as giving 4,000 quarts in a year, or an average of about eleven quarts daily. The Hissar cattle were first introduced into Trinidad, whence they were distributed all over Jamaica; their descendants now from the bulk of the cattle of Indian strain in the island.

The Mysores have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be admirably adapted for general estate work; in the banana district they replace mules for taking the fruit to the shipping places in spring carts. A well-known planter estimates that one Mysore steer is equal to two of the native cattle for general work. Indian cattle and those with an Indian strain show great hardiness of constitution. They keep in good condition on the shortest bite, thrive in the most exposed situations, and when in health are practically immune from the attacks of ticks. The cows are somewhat difficult to break in to milk, and are not extensively used for dairy purposes. Probably this will come in due course, as the Kathiawar and Hissar cattle are reputed to be the milkers in India. For the production of beef the Indian cattle fall below the native stock; nevertheless, the half-breeds yield very good meat. From the stock keepers point of view, the chief advantage of the Indian cattle is the low rate of mortality among the calves. With cross-bred English and Creole stock Mr. Gosset's average losses by death up to about 18 months old were 25 per cent. during thirteen years In the same period following the introduction of the Indian bulls the average losses came down to 8 1-2 per cent., or about two-thirds less.

A TELEGRAM received at Calder House, Midlothian, from Nyassaland, announces the death of the Master of Torphichen, eldest son of Lord Torphichen. The Master of Torphichen, Mr James A. D. Sandilands, was born in 1884 and was a year ago appointed to the post of Assistant Commissioner in Nyassaland. The heir to the title is now Mr. John G. Sandilands, born in 1886. Calder House, the family seat, is notable as having been the scene of the first Protestant communion service celebrated by John Knox.

"THE SHIKO."

The "Burman Buddhist" says.—Another topic which has lately been freely discussed in the press is the old question of the Burmese form of salute. The divergence of opinion on this point is very great, and we recognise that the subject is a delicate one to be handled by any person. But, viewing the matter dispassionately from the standpoint of an outsider, one may see the issues fairly clearly defined. On the side of the person saluting, there are some who object to the "Shiko" on the ground that it looks servile, but nevertheless dare not dispense with it; others render it freely without stopping to think about it; a good many pretend to "Shiko" voluntarily, in order to curry favour; a few, who by birth or education or both are un-accustomed to it, cannot bring themselves to "Shiko" without displaying artificiality, but at the same time may entertain genuine feelings of respect and show it. On the side of the person saluted, whether European or Burman, most (we think) are nowadays indifferent, especially when dealing with people of good education, so long as true respect is apparent; many, we fear, misunderstand the situation and deem a subordinate wanting in respect if the form is omitted; and there may possibly exist a few who exact every feature of the posture (kneeling, shoeless, clasped hands uplifted) with severity. We do not despair of a happy compromise,—in time. For the present, we may say, without any intention of giving offence to either side, that there are a few facts completely lost sight of in these periodical discussions. First, is there any such thing among the Burmese as a universally recognised form of respectful salutation, more or less equivalent to the form seen in other countries? If there is, it does not seem to be the "Shiko"; for observing the form current among Burmans themselves, all that we see is that the upper portion of the body bends forward, the hands are close to each other in front (not necessarily clasped as in prayer or entreaty), and the person stands slightly aside. Secondly, does not the form change and become simpler as civilisation advances? If one saw in Europe at the present day the sweeping bow of cavalier or the lowly curtsey, one would call it an exaggerated form of respect, and be inclined to smile. Thirdly, do we insist on the kow-tow which is still in vogue in China? On the other hand, are Burmans generally "sincere" in their respect? We have no hesitation in offering it as our opinion that the last is the most, if not the only, important question affecting the matter. We cannot imagine anyone taking offence where sincerity is clearly recognisable, whatever the "form" of respect may be, but there must be "a" form.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Africa," Oct. 19.

The following passengers arrived here by the Australian Lloyd's s. s. "Africa," from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning:—

Anderson, Mrs
Arathon, Mr L
Aubert, Mrs
Argles, Capt R I
Bee, Mr and Mrs child and infant
Boeckel, Mr W O
Brett, de Maj-Gen and Mrs
Campbell, Major A J
Chistlieb, Miss
Dawson, Miss
Dickson, Capt
Feldstein, Mrs and infant
Frank, Mrs O and Child
Goldfray, Mr H W
Goff, Capt S J
Grutter, Mr
Harman, Mr and Mrs 2 children and infant
Haine, Mr and Mrs and child
Holst, Miss M K S
Hornell, Mr J
Hill, Mrs R
Inglis, Miss
Jesi, Mr
Kempson, Lt and Mrs C E
Kingdon, Mr T H
Kopfel, Miss C
Mayer, Mr Lorenz Fr
Madan, Miss C M
Meyer, Mr Ad
Mackenzie, Mrs
Moeller, Mr
Mitchell, Mr
Meyer, Mr I
Mayer, Dr A
McPherson, Mr and Mrs W
Mabett, Mr P W
Mitchell, Mr F J
Mahamadi, Mr
Phillips, Mr
Phillips, Mrs V
Perthold, Mr D O
Roose, Miss M
Swanston, Maj
Starkey-Stanton, Maj and Mrs W
Strehler, Mr E
Schindler, Mrs
Snaith, Mr J F
Stuart, Maj and Mrs D F
Thoele, Mrs A
Tomkins, Mr and Mrs
Taylor, Mrs B
Woodside, Mrs L
Walker, Capt
Wenning, Mr L A
Weissglass, Mr
Weil, Mr

Per s. s. "Franz Ferdinand," Oct. 19.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Franz Ferdinand," from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday:—

Achenwald, Mrs
Armytage, Mr
Bougattz, Mr
Barns, Mrs
Crabtree, Mr
Darpell, Mrs
Heelas, Miss D
Haliklos, Mr J
Morrison, Revd H C
McArthur, Miss A
Nicholson, Mr and Mrs
Orfanidi, Mr S K
Piercey, Revd
Rykon van Mr and Mrs J
Towle, Mr and Mrs
Whyte, Col C W F
Suleman, Nasif Bey
Ismail Rusti

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th October.

669 DRILLS E.E. Coy.

The E. E. Company will Parade at 6-30 p.m. to-day on Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

670 INSTRUCTIONS OFFICERS.

There will be an Instruction Parade for Officers on Friday the 22nd instant at 6 p. m. at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

671 INSTRUCTIONS.

The Gun Layers and Range Takers Class will be held on Saturday the 23rd instant at 5 p. m. at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder. All Gun Layers and Range Takers are requested to attend.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

672 GENERAL MEETING B. V. A. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A General Meeting of the B. V. A. Rifle Association will be held at Messrs. Mongini Brothers Restaurant on Monday next the 25th instant at 7 p.m. All members of the Corps, interested in shooting, are requested to attend.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 20th October.

430.—Detail for the week ending 23rd instant.

To-day Wednesday 20th instant.—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

II. "B" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p.m.

III. "D" Coy. Parade behind the Telegraph Quarters, Wandby Road at 5-45 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

IV. "C" Coy. Parade at the back of Town Hall at 6 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

V. "E" Coy. (cyclist) will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 45 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti with cycles.

Thursday 21st instant.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a.m.

II. "I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3.45 p. m.

III. "A" Coy. Parade at the Town Customs House at 5-30 p. m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Mufti.

IV. "F" Coy Parade at St. Mary's College, Byculla, at 8-30 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday 22nd inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p.m.

II. "K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

III. All Recruits of the Current Season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.

431.—The new Forage Caps are ready for issue. Members are requested to draw them at once and to their old caps at the time of issue.

432.—Musketry.—Thursday 21st, and Saturday 23rd instant—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be reserved for practice for the Viceroy's Cup Competition.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a. m.

The Competition will take place on Sunday the 24th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a. m.

433.—It is notified for information that the next parade for "G" Coy. on the 25th instant will be in Uniform.

434.—Resignation.—The undernamed having left the station is struck off the Strength of the Corps:—

No. 5183 Vol. J. Shemtob, "C" Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.



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OCCULISTS & OPTICIANS
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THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM.
Who Offer their patrons Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding English Registrable Diplomas.

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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.
Twenty years' experience in sight-testing Retinoscopically.

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Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application

THE MODERN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH
MADE IN THREE SIZES. NICKEL AND SILVER CASES.



NICKEL SILVER CASES, Rs. 22 and Rs. 23.
STERLING SILVER CASES, Rs. 30 to Rs. 38.
WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

EUQUININE.
(Tasteless Quinine)
FOR
Infants & Invalids.
ONCE TRIED - - - - ALWAYS USED.
NO BITTER - - - TASTE!
Obtainable from all Chemists.
Wholesale Agents:
SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FOR Kadi
CAN YOU DOUBT THIS
Dr. Sunderland, M.D., writes from London: "A six months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by 'Kadi' and in three days was as well as usual."
DR.W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death.
(Innumerable Original Testimoneals open to inspection.)
"KADI" cures with INSTANT relief worst cases of
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS & PLEURISY.
PRICE Re. 1-8.
DASTOOR SPECIFIC Co.,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and in the Bazar.

Weighty Facts.
Just read these weighty facts—this overwhelming evidence from a sufferer who was cured of a sprained, stiffened knee joint, cured when other remedies had failed, completely cured by Little's Oriental Balm.
O. F. Schamerer, of Kinnundy, Ill, writes: "My wife sprained her knee so severely that she could not stand. The joint was stiff, very much enlarged, and so extremely sensitive that the slightest touch caused violent pain. She tried various remedies, but with little if any relief. But after three days' use of Little's Oriental Balm she was able to move about the room, and its continued use effected a complete cure."
If you are still sceptical, it will cost you Re. 1 to prove the power of Little's Oriental Balm in your own case. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemist, and Medicine Vendors.

BY THE WAY.

WHITEFIELD ON LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

George Whitefield, the most persuasive preacher England has produced, who died on September 30, 1770, could appeal so powerfully to the emotions that he once enticed all the money from the pocket of the prudent Franklin. Yet he strangely anticipated some modern unromantic views on the subject of marriage. In 1740 he applied to the parents of a young lady for the hand of their daughter, adding: "If I know anything of my own heart I am free from that foolish passion which the world calls love." When this prosaic proposal was declined the undaunted Whitefield married an elderly Welsh widow, "neither rich nor beautiful." This "Merry Widow" did not make a congenial helpmate, and Whitefield remarked, with refreshing candour, that "her death set 'his' mind at rest"!

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FOR NATAL.

The Natal Government have now definitely decided to erect a radio-telegraph station on the bold headland known locally as The Bluff, which overlooks Durban Harbour. Tenders have been obtained from several firms, and forwarded to the Colony, where they are now under the consideration of the Government. Sir Matthew Nathan, the Colonial Governor, who returned to Natal on the 25th inst., has been interesting himself in the subject during his sojourn in England.

STATES "GOING DRY."

The Rev. J. H. Jowett, of Birmingham, who has just returned from a ten weeks' tour in the United States, gives in the "Christian World" some of his impressions of men and things on the other side. Asked as to the present position with regard to the liquor trade Mr. Jowett said: "There is an exceedingly strong swing just now towards Prohibition. I talked with men of all parties, and there was a general agreement that Prohibition is a wise policy and is very materially reducing drunkenness. I was told that the apparent failure of Prohibition was only in States where the law has been laxly enforced but were the law is strongly administered there are most encouraging results." The American cities, Mr. Jowett added, are taking matters of public health and public morals into their own hands.

A GREAT AMBASSADOR.

The feeling of America towards England is, according to Mr. Jowett, becoming increasingly friendly, and on every hand this, he found, was directly attributed to our Ambassador, Mr. Bryce: "By everybody Mr. Bryce" he said "is spoken of in superlative terms. In the first place, he went to them as a man who knew their history, and who has written what is by far the best history of the American Commonwealth. But more than that, he has an instinctive insight into the American character which enables him to interpret the thought and feeling of the Americans to themselves. His consummate tact, wedded to his literary distinction, has made him an Ambassador such as America has never had." Mr. Jowett was told that even the Irish of America are much more amicably disposed towards England since Mr. Bryce occupied his present position.

VICTOR HUGO'S HOUSE AT GUERNSEY.

Hauteville House, in St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Victor Hugo's home while in exile, remains, a "Sunday School Chronicle" correspondent says, exactly as he left it. It is held by his descendants. Victor Hugo's character is written on the walls and ceilings of every room in the house. Each is distinctive and filled with priceless pictures, tapestries, and furniture. The dining-room is "papered" with Dutch Delft ware, and in a recess is a salt-cellar made by a pupil of Michael Angelo valued at £600. The study is a bare and inconvenient room. It commands magnificent views of Sark, Herm, Jethou, Castle Cornet, and the harbour, and leads into a small room, used by the novelist as a rest and sleeping chamber, lined with volumes bearing the marks of his own use.

MOTTOES IN UNEXPECTED PLACES.

Not the least interesting of the features are the correspondent points out, the mottoes and aphorisms written up in unexpected places. "Life is an exile" is inscribed on the door of the dining-room; on the bed prepared for Garibaldi (which was never occupied) one may read: "Nox, Mors, Lux"; in the oak gallery are three chairs, inscribed "Pater," "Mater," "Filius," and underneath "Filius" is written "Amatus Amat." In the red drawing-room and other splendid apartments are tables that belonged to Charles II., a bedstead of Francis I., and a fire-screen worked by Madame Pompadour, a white-and-gold dessert service once the property of Louis Philippe.

AN EXPERIENCE WITH SEA-GULLS.

A Glasgow doctor, who was recently touring in the Highlands, had a somewhat unique experience with sea-gulls while passing through the Caledonian Canal. The birds, the "Glasgow News" tells, were, as usual, following the steamer, and were being fed by the passengers. To prove how tame or bold they were, the doctor fed them by placing pieces of biscuit on his cap. The birds soon displayed much skill in snapping up the food. Then the doctor placed a pice of biscuit in his mouth. The gulls were shy at first, but, ultimately, one bolder than his fellows partook of the morsel, and before long there was brisk competition for the tit-bits. The snap-shotters on board were kept busily engaged, so that there is now pictorial proof of the incident.

ABOUT RAILWAY TICKETS.

Some interesting particulars about railway tickets, ancient and modern, are given by a contributor to the "Railway Magazine." The earliest tickets differed entirely from those now in use. The booking-clerk was furnished with a volume, the pages of which were divided down the centre by a perforated line; the outside half of each page was again divided into slips about four inches long by an inch and three-quarters in width, on each of which was printed the name of the issuing station; spaces were provided in which the clerk had to write the distination, passenger's name, date of issue, and the time the train was due to depart. One of these slips, duly filled in, was detached from the book and handed over to each would-be passenger in exchange for his fare.

THE PASSENGER'S WAY-BILL.

The traveller, having thus obtained his ticket, was passed on to the guard of the train by which he desired to travel. This official was provided with a kind of way-bill, on which he entered particulars of all his passengers in much the same way that a parcel is served nowadays. Incidentally, the similarity of treatment did not always end there; the third-class passengers had to travel in an open carriage, frequently nothing more than a goods truck attached to a train which carried both passengers and goods, more or less indiscriminately. But all that has been changed.

MONK OR ANGEL?

The monk fish, of which a specimen has just been landed at Berwick, is also called the angel fish, both names being obviously derived from the enormously expanded pectoral fins that suggest the wings of an angel or the cowl of a monk. It is not really rare on the South coast, being fairly abundant around Teignmouth during the month of May, and not uncommon at Brighton and Hastings. The monk fish is scientifically interesting, and seems to represent the transition stage between sharks and rays.

BRITISH PEARLS.

Pearl-fishing (writes a correspondent) is still carried on with considerable success on the river Teith at Callander, Perthshire. The "seed pearls," which include both black and pure white specimens, are got in the shells of fresh-water mussels. The local worthies, who often add largely to their incomes, practise their calling at night, the more up to date using a small electric light attached to a cord, which when sunk within a few inches of the bottom of the stream, reveals the glistening shells. These are then secured with a cloven ash stick. Oblong pearls of big size are often got.

MORE RECOLLECTIONS OF MEREDITH.

Mr. Frederik Jones Bliss contributes to the "October Century" some personal recollections of George Meredith. Mr. Bliss first met the novelist in 1893, when he went to dine with him: "Soon after he had welcomed me" (says Mr. Bliss) "a maid entered with a telegram announcing his daughter's safe arrival at some distant city. "Isn't that nice, Mary!" he exclaimed joyfully. "She has got there all right." When the maid left he said to me, in effect: "In our household the affairs of life are shared by all the members up to a point were training and education involve a difference of interest." Mr. Meredith at that time had a "man" who, on hearing of an interview between the novelist and Mr. Gladstone, remarked, "How proud Mr. Gladstone must have been to meet the master."

LIFELONG ECZEMA CURED AT LAST

Great Eruptions Broke Out When but a Baby and Lasted 19 Years—Pronounced Incurable at Hospitals—Pain and Disfiguration Terrible.

CUTICURA'S SUCCESS QUICK AND PERFECT



"Cuticura has completely cured me of watery eczema after nineteen years of suffering and fruitless trials of other remedies. I am now twenty-one years of age and the eczema began when I was about four months old. It started on my face with a large eruption like a blister, which would fill with watery matter and then burst. My parents tried everything they could think of but the disease spread until my face, arms and hands were completely covered. The irritation and pain were so great that they had to tie my hands up in wadding to prevent me from scratching the sores. My parents placed me in a private hospital. When they decided to take me away my eczema was not only worse but my health very much lowered.

"After this, three public hospitals were each given a fair trial with my case and at every one I was at last pronounced incurable. The doctors said that I should have these eruptions every spring and autumn. The blisters were a fearful size and got worse as I grew older. The pain of these sores was really terrible and the effect on my health was very bad. Apart from this I experienced great disadvantages from being disfigured, both in private life and in business, for no one liked to come too near me.

"At the earnest recommendation of a friend, I decided to give Cuticura a trial two years ago. Almost immediately I lost the pain and irritation and the spots rapidly disappeared. I persevered with Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and the result has been to rid my system completely of the disease. Miss Beatrice Jennings, 15, Nevill Road, Stoke Newington, London, N., Eng., Dec. 19, '08."

Cuticura Remedies are sold wherever the British Flag flies. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, & treat on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. 1/3 all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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Do not be misled, as there is **no** other Qualified Eye Specialist by the name of **Dastoor** in Bombay.

Best Credentials from **The Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott,** Members of Legislative Councils, Members of **Medical Profession,** and other high personages. **The Hon'ble Late Chief Justices, Mr. Farran, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Mr. Justice Crow, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. Justice Batty** and **Mr. Justice Kensington** (of Lahore) have been among our constituents.

Guaranteed first quality goods at very moderate prices.

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LOZENGES
Easily Cure
THE WORST COUGH
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value
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Samples and pamphlet free on application to Messrs. TOTHILL, SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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GOLF BOOTS, correct Pattern, complete with GOLF NAILS. From Rs. **25.** BROGUES cut on the best Scotch pattern, Rs. **20.**

Splendid selection of **CLUBS** and **IRONS.** Right and **LEFT** banded.



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Waterloo Mansions, FORT.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic coughs, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, Cf. Agents for above medicines. Price 10 cents Post Free.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A PLAY BY MEREDITH.

The most interesting literary announcement of the week is that among the papers left behind by Meredith is the manuscript of a comedy. As there is word also of an unfinished novel called "Celt and Saxon," and of a "romance," equally unfinished, This, apparently, is not what Meredith himself called "The Egoist," a "comedy in narrative," but a comedy in due dramatic form. Now Meredith's work does not to an ordinary reader suggest the drama. There are always in it, of course, characters superbly individualised; there is abundance of dialogue; and there is invariably a plot that is at least adequate. Yet the peculiar Meredithian effects seem too subtle for the stage, and certainly the Meredithian humour is not of the sort that sets the pit in a roar. Upon such a point, however, an ordinary reader can hardly pronounce judgment, as none of the novels has been dramatised. An attempt indeed was made, but upon the least promising of all Meredith's stories. Mr. Alfred Sutro set himself to make a play out of "The Egoist," but desisted. No doubt he found that although out of that work he could construct a series of tableaux, tableau dissolving into tableau, yet there was not sufficient incident to sustain attention throughout the three hours' traffic of the stage, even in the hearts of an audience of the elect.

HARDY'S DRAMATIC WORK.

The announcement, although welcome, is so unexpected that one wonders whether, as in the case of his brother novelist Mr. Hardy, it was disappointment at the reception with which his novels met that led Meredith to experiment with the drama. It is understood that it was the public's lack of cordiality over the later stories of Mr. Hardy that set him upon writing "The Dynasts"—a work which although intended only for "mental performance," is yet rightly described as "a Drama of the Napoleonic Wars." There was always, however, more of the drama in Mr. Hardy's works, however little they may resemble those works of fiction which are so obviously written with a view to ultimate representation that even a casual reader sees the outline of the future play dimly shining through. Moreover, certain of his stories have been dramatised, and that by the author himself. For, although it was Mr. H. A. Kennedy who, in 1897, wrote the version of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" which was produced at St. James's Theatre, yet it was Hardy himself who recast as a play "The Three Strangers" in 1893, and Hardy, in conjunction with Mr. Comyns Carr, threw "Far From the Madding Crowd," in 1882, into the form of a pastoral play in three acts. That Mr. Hardy has not bid farewell to the drama is indicated by the letter which Mr. Galsworthy read to the Commission sitting on the Censorship. In that letter he declared that before writing his ballad "A Sunday Morning's Tragedy" he had thought of making the subject into a play, and had got the length of blocking out the action into scenes and acts, when it occurred to him that his treatment was too unconventional to please the public, whereupon he abandoned his design. Perhaps, therefore although his impending volume is to be a collection of poems, his next long work will be an acting tragedy.

PRACTICALITY AND POETRY.

The German newspapers, it is said, have this year beguiled the dead season by discussing the question whether the part of Hamlet should be played with a beard. A topic that would have suited us in England is that suggested by the title of one of two literary articles in this month's "Forum"—namely, "The practical man and poetry." There is lots of room for discussion, because the attitudes of different practical men towards poetry are widley different. There is one class, of whom Hotspur is the type, who hate nothing so much as "mincing poetry and who flee from it as the devil at the sound of church bells. At the other extreme are those who, practical enough, yet are as liberal, just, and delicate in their appreciation as the long-haired poet himself in his attic. The writer of the article, however, deals with a "practical man" who picks and chooses among the poets, and he warmly sympathises with him even when some of his readjustments are calculated to throw utter discredit upon his canons. Thus he prefers Kipling to the "sweetmeat school" of poetry. Who the "sweetmeat school" are will be seen from the following judgment: "The sweetmeat school of poetry, though it occasionally gives us a Blessed Damosell' or a 'Belle Dame sans Merci,' has done much to remove almost everything in verse from the notice of the practical man." In other words, he prefers Kipling to Rossetti and Keats. In the same way Longfellow is better than Milton. "To the practical man, at least, Milton no longer seems to be readable. But Longfellow, often trite and almost always mediocre, comes into his own because he has something simple, direct, practical, and helpful to say about human life." Now that there are dozens of readers to whom Kipling appeals more that Keats and Longfellow than Milton there is no doubt, but such readers are modestly conscious of a large blind spot on the page when they read poetry, and nothing would surprise them more than to see their limitations defended in a magazine of high literary standing. They feel that if in their libraries Spenser and Milton gather the dust of the upper shelves the fault does not lie with Spenser and Milton. Judging by his adjectives, the "practical man" of the writer measures the value of poetry by its utility. That is to say, he appreciates in it one of the elements it may have in common with prose, and not that element which constitutes it distinctively poetry.

TRAMPS.

Whether the super-tramp himself set the fashion or is himself following a fashion it would require time and some research to decide; it is undeniable that Mr. W. H. Davie's as a fact and the philosophic vagabond as the hero of fiction are very fashionable just now. We have seen the super-tramp emerge from the rank of secondary character to the principal part in Mr. Hewlett's latest novels; and Mr. Davies's new volume, "Beggars," is a proof that "the fraternity of vacabondes" is as flourishing today as it was in the days when John Awdeley printed books in Little Britayne-streete Without, Aldersgate. Beggars still have their slang, though it changes almost as quickly as that of more sophisticated people; but the greatest and holiest of all traditions, which forbids a vagabond to accept any settled work, no matter how tempting the conditions under which it is offered, remains untouched. Mr. Davies has no fixed plan, but intersperses autobiography with anecdote, explanation, and philosophical reflections in the haphazard fashion of your true wanderer who has no plan of his journey. He discourses of American gaols, English common lodging-houses, German methods of begging, women as tramps, the Salvation Army, and the writing of books, and every subject he touches becomes alive and interesting. Among other things we learn that the Cockney and the Scotch are the best and the Irish and Welsh the worst beggars, conclusions which Mr. Davies supports with instructive anecdotes. Every now and then the irresponsible poetry of the life breaks through the records of such grim things as travelling on the rods of trains and being stoned by brakesmen; the story of the tramp who slept in a millionaire's bed should have been told by Hans Andersen. From this most engrossing record of fact it is a long drop to the pretty fiction of Mr L. Winstanley. His "Scholar" vagabond is the conventional wanderer of so many recent novels, whose clothes are clean, who "raises his hat" when he meets a lady, and who carries a pocket Catullus, and quotes bits of Greek choruses or the Anthology on mountain sides. Mr. Winstanley's vagabond strays into Wales, and we are grateful to him for many beautiful glimpses of the country round Pinylymmon, with views of Snowdon, Cader Idris, and the sea, as well as for observations of natural beauties and the changes of the seasons. The question as to whether the super-tramp should marry comes up in this as in all other tales of this class; and though Mr. Winstanley's solution is comfortable, it involves a theory of the supernatural which is not properly developed and leaves us unconvinced.

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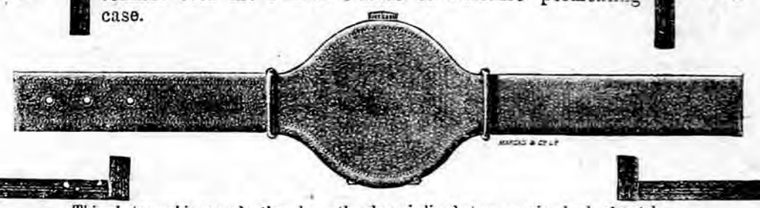


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THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE PARISIANNE'S SQUINT.

Millinery leads to madness in the City of Light, writes a correspondent in Paris. No sooner have we a pretty idea in hats than it is disfigured. A hat worn slightly on one side of the head has a genre of its own, but a headgear that leaves its wearer with one eye is really intolerable. Nothing is more amusing than the side-squint of the unfortunate Parisian smart woman when she is trying to fix her gaze upon anyone or anything. Then again, the Russian Cossack toque, so called, really looks more like a pastry cook's hat, and as everything is vulgarised and copied, the quality of the aigrette or paradise plume alone proclaims the wealth of the wearer.

THE NEWEST HATS.

The Marquis is likely to be the favourite in this incongruous medley of styles. It has a little aristocratic cachet of its own, and always looks distinguished and "comme il faut." There are some pretty postillion shapes but they will not suit classical English faces. They are made for piquante French faces, with heavy waves of dark hair rippling under the short brim. The Louise Seize hats are becoming to everyone. They have a straight brim and a round or low flat crown. They are trimmed at the back, where the brim turns up, to show the hair.

MANY VARIED TRIMMINGS.

In poiluchon these hats may be trimmed simply with a windmill bow of ribbon, but they look best when trimmed with velvet or satin roses, which appear to be flung carelessly at the back of the crown. Paradise plumes may be used at the back, being allowed to fall over the crown. Poiluchon, Melusine satin and velvet are the most used for the millinery of the moment. The really classical tricorne is of satin or velvet, bordered with gold or silver braid in tarnished tones. Sometimes gold and silver are used together. A tightly plisse rosette is worn on the side. Wings and ribbons are the trimmings reserved for the trotteur costumes to be worn for morning excursions. The close-fitting motor bonnet is much trimmed with chinchilla. A very light fur should always be used on those quaint little chapeaux. Toques will outlast the winter. When not too heavy they are charming.

COIFFURE CHANGES.

The greatest care must be exercised in the poise of the hats, and it is here that hairdressing becomes important. As the hat covers the head so completely we have had to renounce our beloved curls for day wear. Coils are now the fashion, and hairdressers are showing skull-caps of hair with single or double coils. These are pinned on the head like a headdress and the coiffure is complete, which is certainly a blessing in these days when time is precious. "Toute a la Russe" is the order of the day in dress and in millinery. We are having Russian blouses, Russian hats, and Russian coats. Russian green is a fashionable colour, and this entente cordiale will last till the spring.

THE JEW SLEEVE.

Sleeves are varied. We have the "manche a la Juive," or "moyen age" for evening wear. A graceful gown which I was shown this morning belongs to the very latest type. It is of "avitation blue" cachemire de soie. The long tunic crosses in front, over an under dress of hammered velvet. The front of the bodice is trimmed with velour frappe, and a jewelled clasp of rubies and diamonds holds the tunic in place. The sleeves are tightfitting to the elbow, where they are "gartered" with a band of velvet. A drapery of silk muslin falls gracefully from the sleeve. The hat of black satin has a drapery of gold braid and blue satin, with a cockade of gold braid. It is one of the new shapes worn very low over the head. There is some talk of discarding veils. The Chantilly lace once are the most favoured, and assume the appearance of a spider's web.

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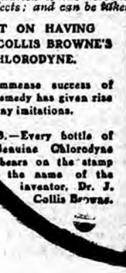
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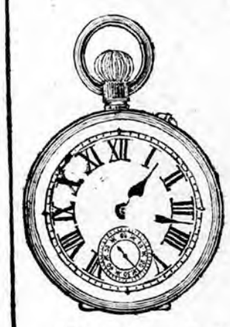
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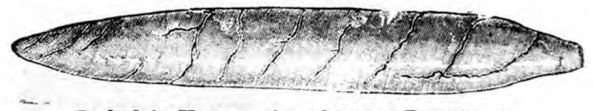
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Printed and Published for the Proprietors. "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co 36 Frenchurch Street, London, E. C.